THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

King Victor Emanuel's Proclamation Against the Garibaldians.

The *Officio Gazette* of Florence published on Sunday, October 27, the subjoined proclamation from the King of Italy, the main points of which were specially telegraphed through the Atlantic cable:—

Italians:—Bands of volunteers, organized and excited by the manœuvres of a party, without my authorization or that of my Government, have violated the frontiers of the Pontifical State. The respect due by all citizens, without exception, to the laws and to international stipulation, sanctioned by the Parliament and by myself, imposes on me in these grave circumstances an inexorable duty of honor.

Europe knows that the standard raised in the territory which adjoins ours, and on which is inscribed "Destruction to the spiritual authority of the Head of the Catholic religion," is not mine.

This attempt places the common country in great danger, and imposes on me the imperious duty, at the same time, of saving the honor of the nation and of not confounding in one common cause two matters absolutely distinct—two objects which are very different.

Italy ought to be reassured against the dangers which she may run; Europe must be convinced that our country, faithful to her engagements, does not wish to be, and cannot become, the disturber of public order; a war with our ally would be a fratricidal conflict between two armies which have fought for the same cause.

Being the depositary of the right of peace or war, I cannot tolerate any usurpation of that privilege. I have, therefore, confidence that the voice of reason will be heard, and that the Italian citizens who have violated that right will come promptly and place themselves behind the lines of our army.

The danger which disorders and inconsiderate projects may create among us must be conjured away, by maintaining firmly the authority of the Government and the inviolability of the laws. The honor of the country is in my hands, and the confidence which the nation has had in me in the most painful times cannot fail me.

When calm shall be re-established and public order completely restored, my Government, in accord with France, will endeavor, loyally, in conformity with the vote of the Parliament, to devise some means of bringing to an end the grave and important question of Rome.

I have had, and shall always have, confidence in your prudence, as you have had in the affection of your King for that great country which, thanks to common sacrifices, we have at last brought into the number of great nations, and which we must transmit to our children entire and honored.

This proclamation was signed by the King and all the Ministers, thus:—General Menabrea, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gualterio, Interior; Cambray-Digny, Finances; Cantelli, Public Works; General Bertole-Viale, War; and Mari, Justice; and until the complete formation of a Cabinet, the following temporarily commissioned to act:—Menabrea, as Minister of Marine; Cambray-Digny, Agriculture; and Cantelli, Public Instruction.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the King of Prussia on the Prorogation of the Session.

A telegram from Berlin of the 26th of October—evening—reports:—The sittings of the North German Parliament were closed to-day by King William in person. His Majesty delivered the following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious, Noble, and Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—The hopes with which I bade you welcome at the commencement of your labors have to the fullest extent been fulfilled. The same patriotic earnestness with which, with clear recognition of our common aims, the federal constitution was founded has guided your deliberations, not only during the first steps, but also in the completion of that work.

In a short but eventful session you have, in the most varied domain of legislation, established institutions which not only possess great importance in themselves, but distinctly indicate the leading features of the institutions which will have to be created in the future. For the trying exertions which have been required of you in attaining these results, I thank you, both in my name and in the name of my illustrious allies.

The laws which you have had under deliberation respecting the Federal budget, the liability to military service, freedom of settlement, the postal system, the salt tax, the nationality of merchant vessels, the improvement of the navy and of the coast defenses, the legal rate of interest and the Federal consulates, have met with the approval of the Federal Council in the form in which they were moulded by your resolutions.

In the fact that all these important laws, even though some of their provisions may have occasioned an animated conflict of opinion, have nevertheless always commanded a large majority of your votes, I perceive with lively satisfaction a proof of the reciprocal understanding with which the representatives, hand in hand with the Federal Government, endeavor to attain their common aims.

The treaty you have adopted relative to the continuation of the Zollverein is, as far as the Southern States are concerned, not yet assured. The federal Governments, as well as yourselves, would be sorry if an institution, the beneficial working of which has redounded to the advantage of the States which participated in it, should no longer continue to extend to all the countries which have hitherto reaped its benefits. They are, however, together with yourselves, conscious that the indispensable reform of the constitution of the Zollverein must not be sacrificed to temporary difficulties, and that in accordance with the Zollverein treaties the community of economical interests presupposes before all as a national obligation their united protection.

The treaty of navigation with Italy, to which you have given your sanction, will aid in strengthening our relations with a country with which we are connected by great common interests. Therefore return, honored gentlemen, to your homes with the consciousness of having energetically furthered the national work. I hope before long to see you again assembled here, and then, indeed, in company with deputies from South Germany to the Customs Parliament.

In this morning's sitting of the North German Parliament, Count Bismark made a speech on the subject of the Zollverein treaty with the South German States. He said the Government had hoped that the withdrawal of the Southern States from the Federal treaties would not take place; but according to intelligence that had been received at Berlin, the Bavarian Parliament would reject the Zollverein treaty. It had not been possible, he said, up to the present, to constitute a South German Zollverein. He concluded by announcing that if the new treaty was not accepted, notice would immediately be given of Prussia's withdrawal from the old treaty.

The Pope in the Fortress—His Interview With the Garibaldian Prisoners.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, October 24.

Yesterday (October 19) the Pope went to Fort St. Angelo and presented himself to the Garibaldian prisoners, who received him on their knees in profound silence.

Looking round on the party, about two hundred in number, the Holy Father said—"Behold him whom your General calls the vampire of Italy. Is it against me you have all taken up arms? And what do you see?—a poor old man." The Pope then drew nearer, addressed several of the prisoners personally, saying, "You, my friend, have lost your shoes, and you your shirt, and you your coat, and you your hat. Ah, well, I shall see you are provided, and then I shall send you away to your own homes; only I shall ask you first, as Catholics, to make a spiritual retirement for my sake. You know, my dear friends, that it is the Pope himself who asks this of you."

The Garibaldians were deeply moved by this address, and pressed forward to kiss the cross bordering the Pope's robe, when the Holy Father gave them his benediction.

THE HURRICANE AT ST. THOMAS.

Narrow Path of the Storm—Full Particulars of the Losses—Strange Fatality from Taking Counsel of Fear.

The steamer Marmion, Captain Berry, from Rio Janeiro Oct. 10 and St. Thomas Nov. 1, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Surgeon Stephen Hasbrouck, of the Marmion, for the following account of the recent hurricane at St. Thomas:—

We arrived at St. Thomas on the morning of the 30th, and found that the island had been visited the day previous by the most terrific hurricane ever known there, the town being partially destroyed and the loss of life very great. The amount of property destroyed at present is impossible to estimate; the scene of destruction and devastation impossible to describe.

The wind commenced blowing a pretty stiff breeze about eight o'clock from the northwest, and about eleven o'clock it changed round to the east and blew a perfect hurricane, carrying everything before it. It lasted about four hours, but during that time raged with such violence that trees were torn up, houses lifted from their foundations and dashed to pieces. Ships and steamers of the largest class, as well as smaller vessels, were hurled together and either dashed to pieces or sunk. Some fifty or sixty vessels are ashore, dismasted or sunk, and part of their crews lost. Thousands are rendered homeless, and the amount of suffering, confusion, and excitement it is impossible to describe. There is nothing doing; everybody seems paralyzed.

On the morning of the 29th, there being indications of a storm, the passengers of the old steamer Conway, Captain Hammack, did not feel safe to go to sea in her, and wished to be transferred to the Rhone, a new steamer of the line, where they might consider themselves safe in case of a storm. They were accordingly transferred, and both vessels put to sea; but during the storm the Rhone struck on Peter's Island, her boiler exploded, and all were lost with the exception of twelve or fifteen. The British steamship Conway, Captain Hammack, was thrown on Tortola Island, and all hands were saved.

Up to the time of our departure nothing definite in regard to the other islands had been heard, with the exception of Tortola, of which report says that the town is totally destroyed, and a number of lives lost.

Harbor Master Steinberg, of St. Thomas, was drowned while nobly attempting to rescue others. Having succeeded in his first attempt, he was returning the second time, when his boat capsized, and he lost his life.

The steamer Columbian came in at about eleven o'clock, and at two o'clock was sunk, and six persons lost. Her cargo was valued at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

The track of the hurricane seems to have been narrow, as the Marmion, from Rio, and the North America, from New York, arrived the day after, and neither having experienced more than a stiff breeze. The North America arrived at St. Thomas on the 30th, at two P. M., and left again at six o'clock, without coaling; reported all right. I append a list of disasters, as far as known:—

Vessels Sunk in the Harbor of St. Thomas on the 29th of October, during the gale:—

Spanish war steamer Camaguel sunk, and sixteen persons drowned.

British steamer Columbian, six men lost; cargo worth from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

British steamer Rhone, lost at Peter's Island; 100 men lost.

British steamer Wye, Captain Taylor, lost off the harbor; 30 men lost.

British schooner Proctor, British brig Omsiphorus, British schooner Ocean Gem, three men lost; American schooner Clinton, Captain Holmes, from New York.

French barque Veloce, French tug boat, French barque Emma, French sloop Sylph.

Spanish schooner Union, captain lost; Spanish schooner Rapido, captain lost; Spanish schooner Ires Hermanos, captain lost; Spanish schooner Formalidad, Spanish schooner Veloz, Spanish schooner Alliganela, Spanish schooner Alphonso.

Venezuela schooner Jorge Panchita, Venezuela schooner Oriental, Venezuela schooner Conception, with $4000 specie; Venezuela schooner Panchita.

Danish schooner Maggie, Danish schooner West End Packet, Danish barque Ludwig Hohn, Danish schooner Nanette.

Dutch schooner Amalia.

Bremen brig Johana, two tug boats, and all the lighters were destroyed.

German brig Bertha, all lost but two men.

Prussian brig Tuffer.

Ashore and Damaged.

Ship Sarah Newman, Captain Bryan, was loading cargo of bark Patmos and had about two-thirds of it on board, and will probably prove a total loss. She was built at New Bouryport in 1857, was 800 tons register, rated A 1, and was owned by the New York Union Navigation Company.

Ship Charles Sprague, Captain Pike, is a total loss, and thirteen men lost their lives. The Charles Sprague was an A 2 vessel of 746 tons measurement, was built at Kennebunk, Maine, in 1851, as was owned by N. L. & G. Griswold, of New York.

Bark Aberdeen, Captain Morrisson, from Newport, Wales, was discharging coal, a part of which she had out, was driven ashore and badly damaged. (The Aberdeen was a fine A1½ vessel of 943 tons register, and was owned by A. Lamont & Co., of Bath, Me., where she was built in 1864.)

Brig Mecosta, Captain Norton, was loading the cargo of hides from British brig Princess Alice, from Montevideo for New York. (Mecosta was owned in Boston by J. S. Emery & Co., was 298 tons register, new measurement, was built at Goldsboro in 1853, and was rated A2 in American Lloyds.)

Brig Nellie Gay, Captain Gay, has just arrived. (She was built at Millbridge, Me., in 1866, and was 180 tons register, rated A1½, and insured in New York by J. W. Sawyer.)

British brig Wild Pigeon, British brig R. Scole, British ship British Empire, dismasted, sinking (the British Empire was 2679 tons register); British brig Her Majesty, British barque Agnes Lamb, British schooner Water Witch, British schooner Elizabeth, British brig Ida Abbott, Captain Clark (the Ida Abbott was 240 tons register, built at St. Johns, N. B., 1854, and was owned at Tortola); British brig Princess Alice, Captain Price (was built at Newcastle, Del., in 1856, 221 tons burden, was formerly the Bennett Planner, and was owned by Murray, Ferris & Co., of New York, though she hailed from Belize, Hon.); British steamer Robert Todd, British steamer Derwent.

French barque Brume, French barque Bernica, French barque Gazelle, French barque General de Lourmel, French brig Jacmel.

Danish brig Yalkrien, Danish barque Nordskev, Danish schooner Das Hermanos, dismasted: French schooner Petrel.

German brig Helios, German brig Edward.

Norwegian ship Velox.

Dutch brigs Maria and Anna and Anytie,

Dutch schooner Juliet, dismasted.

Spanish steamer Velayo.

Spanish war steamer Vasques Nunes de Bilboa, dismasted.

About all the coverings of the roofs of houses were blown away—such as tiles, zinc, etc.

All the wharves were smashed, and the fort barracks are gone. The lighthouse was destroyed, and about three hundred persons have been buried, after having been picked up in the harbor.

The loss, both on shore and in the shipping, is very large.

British brig Alpha, Captain Davison, from New York, bound here, anchored at Anegada, dismasted.

American barque Esther, blown off from Sombrero Island, was dismasted, and was just coming into port. —*N. Y Herald of to-day.*

—M. Xavier Garenne asserts that the barren lands in the south of France can be easily reclaimed by sowing nettles. He wonders that the world is soblind to the treasure which it possesses in the nettle. Young nettle tops are excellent eating for man; cattle like them and thrive on them; they are the best medicine which a broken-down horse can take. Besides, the plant has a value in commerce.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Trial of Jeff. Davis—Efforts of the Junior Counsel for the Government to Secure a Hearing This Month.

District Attorney Chandler is exerting himself to the best of his ability to secure the trial of Jefferson Davis at the present November term of Court. Learning that the Attorney General has consented to a postponement of the case until the May term, at the earnest request of the associate counsel for the Government, Mr. Chandler to-day telegraphed to Mr. William M. Evarts, of New York, and R. H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, to meet him and General Wells in this city in the early part of next week. It is said that Mr. Chandler's object in calling a consultation is to endeavor to overcome their objections to a trial this month.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. Johnson's Quarrel with the New York Democracy.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* makes the following revelations:—

Certain parties, disappointed in securing the President's assistance to advance their selfish purposes, are now making strenuous efforts to prove that Mr. Johnson, after making overtures to the New York Democracy, has broken faith with them and has utterly failed to carry out his promises. It is charged that Cassidy of New York addressed a letter to a prominent gentleman of this city, in which he announced the purpose of the New York Democratic State Convention to pass a resolution repudiating Mr. Johnson and his administration, and that this announcement by some means reached the President's ears. It is further charged that the President immediately despatched a distinguished Missourian and an equally distinguished Tennessee gentleman to New York to confer with parties in that city with a view to arrest the passage of the resolution of repudiation, and to negotiate, if possible, an amicable arrangement with the New York Democracy. It is further charged that after sundry meetings held at Mayor Hoffman's, in New York, it was understood, covenanted, and agreed that the resolutions repudiating the Administration should be stricken out, and that a distinguished New York statesman should be forthwith installed in the President's Cabinet. Such, I understand, are the charges as preferred by the New York parties, who say they carried out in good faith their part of the agreement, but that Mr. Johnson has broken faith with them and failed to make the promised change in his Cabinet. On the other hand the President's friends assert that the want of good faith was not on his part, but that the agreement required the Convention to indorse the Administration, which it failed to do, and hence Mr. Johnson was relieved of any obligation to make the change in his Cabinet. Several spicy letters, I understand, have passed between the representatives of these high contracting parties in their efforts to settle the question of bad faith. It is more than probable Mr. Church or Mayor Hoffman could decide the issue.

Abandoned Lands in the South.

General Howard, with the official approval of General Grant, has sent the following important circular letter to sub-commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau:—

Sir:—As there is still quite an amount of abandoned property on your returns, and much of it occupied by former owners, who abandoned it according to the definition of the law, and who, through contempt of the Government of the United States and the President's authority, decline to make any application under the orders approved by him for its restoration, you are hereby instructed to give notice to all such persons, through your officers and agents, that their property, coming under the above head of abandoned property held by the Government, and now on your returns, will be taken formal possession of the 1st of January next, and rented to refugees and freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of law. In case they made application in accordance with law, formal restoration will be immediately made, and reported to this office.

It may be added, with respect to the foregoing order, that the amount of the abandoned land on the records of the Bureau is upwards of 250,000 acres. Most of it is of poor quality, and heretofore very little of it has yielded any revenue to the Government.

MEXICO.

Contest for the Governorship of Tamaulipas—Revolution at Matamoras—The Informants Arrested and Imprisoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.—The steamer St. Mary, from Brazos on the 7th instant, arrived here to-day.

The yellow fever is bad at Rio Grande city.

Ex-Mayor Moorhead, of Brownsville, informs me that there is a spirited contest for the Governorship of Tamaulipas between Generals Tranero and Soldiva.

Several citizens of Matamoras recently charged certain officials with being concerned in an attempt at revolution, whereupon Colonel Palacio arrested and imprisoned the informants. My informant thinks another popular attempt at revolution will be attempted before three months.

Northern Mexico has gone strongly for Juarez as President.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Extreme Radical Party Largely in the Majority.

MONTOMERY, Nov. 9.—The question of proscription and disfranchisement was discussed to-day in the Convention. Some very violent speeches were made by Bingham and Griffin. A resolution to leave disfranchisement where the Military bill had left it was defeated by a vote of sixty-three to twenty-two.

The vote shows exactly the strength of the extreme party, who are determined not merely to have universal negro suffrage, but also to pass a sweeping measure of disfranchisement. The moderate men say they will reopen the question on Monday, and have it decisively settled.

TORNADO IN THE WEST.

Several Buildings Blown Down in Franklin, Ky., and Greencastle, Ind.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The tornado of last evening was especially severe at Franklin, Ky., and Greencastle, Ind. In the former place the Baptist church, large tobacco factory, and five other buildings were blown down.

In Greencastle the Baptist church was blown down, the Methodist church unroofed, and several other buildings injured. The storm was very severe all along the Ohio river.

The steamer Peerless was sunk near Scuffletown Bar, and the Violent at Nashville.

Destruction of the Key West Lighthouse in the Late Storm.

HAVANA, Nov. 9.—The lighthouse at Key West was destroyed in the late terrible gale in the Gulf, and pratique at that point has been suspended in consequence.

—The London *Globe* says M. Prosper Bénard, a carpenter of Ypreville-Biville, Seine Inférieure, has invented a machine for rilling plants of insects. It is a kind of comb on wheels.

—We venture to think that very few of our readers are acquainted, at least by name, with the photoperipatetigraph. The Philadelphia *Photographer* explains it to be a dark closet on two wheels, which contains all the apparatus required by the photographer who wishes to make a picture of a parade, or the scene of a boiler explosion or railway catastrophe.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

He Arrives at Syracuse Ahead of Time.

Garroting and Robbery in Baltimore.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the Steamship City of New York, with dates to the 31st ult.—Mr. Disraeli's Speech at Edinburgh, Etc. Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived, bringing European dates of the 31st ult. Mr. Disraeli, in his speech at the Edinburgh banquet, was strong in defense of the policy of the Government, but very reticent as to the future.

The liabilities of P. & H. Lewis Brothers, who have branches in New York and San Francisco, amount to about £100,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Sentence of Vanarsdale, the Murderer.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 11.—Jacob Vanarsdale, the murderer of the boy Bayard, received his sentence this morning. The Judge made a very impressive though brief address, and advised the condemned of the importance of making his peace with his God, as he could hold out no hope for him. He is to be hanged on Thursday, the 9th of January next.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Bold Garroting Affair—Death of a Septuagenarian—Terrible Disaster at Sea, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—John McElroy, clerk for A. & W. Denmead, extensive Baltimore machinists, was robbed on Saturday afternoon, in the street, of a package of two thousand two hundred and forty dollars in greenbacks, which he had drawn from bank to pay off the hands, by a man named James Brewster, hailing from Philadelphia. This thief caught McElroy, choked him, grabbed the money and ran, but was pursued, arrested, and sent to prison. He threw the package of money away, which was found.

Joseph White, father of the Hon. Pinckney White and Judge White Pinckney, died here on Saturday at the age of seventy-seven.

The schooner Daniel Chase, of Baltimore, was wrecked off Hatteras in the recent gale. Captain Mitchell and all aboard except one perished.

All the late arrivals here report the recent storm very severe and destructive.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The steamship Constitution, for Panama, sailed to-day, with $324,000 in treasure, of which $317,000 goes to New York. Judge Fields, of the Supreme Court, is a passenger. The United States steamers Pensacola and Saginaw sailed to-day for Mazatlan. Sailed, ship Herald of the Morning, for New York.

Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Eastern butter firm at 36 to 37½c.

Legal-tenders, 72¾c. Mining stocks are quoted as follows:—Crown Point, $530; Hale & Norcross, $860; Gould & Curry, $300; Chollar Potosi, $119; Overman, $44; Savage, $100; Kentucky, $120; Imperial, $140; Yellow Jacket, $350.

The Pedestrian's Progress.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 11.—Weston, the pedestrian, arrived here from Oneida, a distance of twenty-eight miles, about 9 o'clock this morning. The streets were crowded with people to welcome him. He is in the very best condition, and does not appear tired in the least. He leaves here at 1 o'clock this afternoon and intends stopping to-morrow at Lyons. He says he is now eighteen hours ahead of time.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the schooner Emma Lee vs. The schooner Mary E. Long, before reported, the Court dismissed the libel with the costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY—Judge Grier.—William Applegarth, owner of the schooner Seeing, vs. The schooner Harriet A. Rogers. A libel for damages sustained in a collision caused by the alleged negligence of the Rogers. The allegation was, that on the 24th of February, 1862, while the Seeing, a schooner of about forty tons, was lying at Pamlico sound, safely riding at anchor, about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the South buoy, the Rogers, from Bridgeport, New Jersey, was lying at anchor on the port beam of the Seeing. That, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the former got under way, and by the malicious contrivance or gross negligence of those having charge of her, ran into the Seeing on her port bow.

The wind was blowing strongly from the southwest, and the crew of the Seeing had to let go her port anchor, and then, being in danger of driving ashore, they had to cut away her masts. The wind increased, the port chain parted, and the vessel was driven ashore upon Oliver's reef. Her cargo was discharged, and she was, on April last following, taken to Newbern, N. C., and there sold for $250, upon its being said by United States naval officers that she was not worth repairing. At the time of collision she was worth $6000.

The respondents set forth and argued the following points:—

1. That the claim is wholly fraudulent, the libellant having received from the Government the value of his vessel, according to the covenant in the charter party.

2. That the only rule of damages in such a case is to ascertain what it would have cost to repair the vessel, instead of this the District Court took the estimated value of the vessel before the collision, and deducted from that the sum she was sold for at private sale, after the collision, and gave the libellant the difference.

3. That the decree against the stipulator exceeds the amount of the bond, which was for $3200 only.

Under argument, Cadwalon and Ashton for libellant; Gibbons for respondents.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—William H. Buckland vs. Dennis A. Cretin. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1001.

William H. Buckland vs. Dennis Earnest. An action on a book account. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1084.20.

Erastus Poulson vs. M. Thomas & Sons. An action to recover money deposited in the hands of defendants as part of the purchase money for real estate, which was sold, not to plaintiff, but to other parties. The defense set up that, at the time the money was deposited, it was agreed that plaintiff should pay the balance of the purchase-money within fifteen days; the deed was in their hands waiting for him during that time; he did not call for it; and the property was then sold by the owner to another party. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—George H. Miller vs. Frederick W. Church et al. An action to recover commission for the sale of real estate. The defence set up that after the property was placed in plaintiff's hands for sale, a party called upon him in order to buy it, but was treated rudely by plaintiff, and then went off and bought the property from another party, who was also their agent. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Montgomery vs. Blair. Before reported. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—Charles Stewart and Jacob Eller were convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon the special officer at the Atlantic Garden, Callowhill street. The officer testified that on last Tuesday night a week ago he arrested the defendants for creating a disturbance at the Garden, and they both resisted with blows.

Elwood Kems was charged with the larceny of $12, belonging to Frederick W. Hill, several nights ago. Mr. Hill testified he took the money out of the drawer of his saloon, and went to a back room to lie down, leaving the defendant and several others in the front room. He fell asleep, and soon felt some one manipulating his pocket. Upon awaking he saw the defendant standing before him, and immediately ordered him away. He again fell asleep, and when he awoke he found his money was gone. Those who were in company with the defendant when he left the saloon saw no large sum of money upon him, or other evidence of a larceny, and Mr. Hill could not say it was he who robbed him. Verdict, not guilty.

John Maginnis was charged with a misdemeanor as an election inspector, in knowingly rejecting the vote of a qualified voter.

John Mayer testified that he was a naturalized citizen, a baker, and had resided at No. 1303 Warnock street four years; that he had voted the year before at the poll of the Fourth Division of the Twentieth Ward; on last election day he went to this poll to vote; not having his naturalization certificate, his vote was not received; he went home, brought back his certificate, and handed it in, together with the tax receipt; his vote was then challenged, and the defendant refused to receive it.

In the cross-examination it was brought out that the name on the tax receipt was John D. Myers, and the name on his naturalization certificate was John Mayer.

The inspector's clerk testified that when the vote was handed in, the inspectors differed as to the propriety of admitting it on account of the difference between the name on the assessors' list and that under which Mayer wished to vote; the matter was submitted to the inspection judge, and he decided to reject the vote, and Maginnis acted according to this decision.

The defendant was inspector at the same poll. On trial.

Liability of the National Banks to State Taxation—Decision in the Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an opinion was read by Judge Read, in the case of City of Pittsburg vs. The First National Bank, in which the question of the liability of national banks to State taxation was involved. This case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of error to the District Court of this county, the original action being brought by the city of Pittsburg to recover the amount of business tax assessed upon the bank under the act of Assembly.

In his opinion Justice Read recites the provisions of the act of Congress under which the national banks were established, and the rights and privileges accorded to them. He then refers to a decision in cases involving the same questions made in the Supreme Court of the United States, and by Supreme Courts of other States, in all of which it was held that the States had no right to tax or interfere with national banks, and then proceeds:—

In the case before us the first argument was at Pittsburg, on the 23d of October, 1865, before four Judges, and a reargument being ordered, it took place at Philadelphia, on the 28th of February, 1867. In this interval three more cases have been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which appear to settle the question entirely, in conformity with the foregoing part of the opinion, written nearly two years ago. In Van Allen vs. The Assessors, 3 Wallace, p. 573, the Court held that the act of June 3d, 1864, rightly construed, subjects the shares of the Banking Associations authorized by it, and in the hands of shareholders, to taxation by the States under certain limitations set forth in the 41st section, and that such act thus considered is constitutional. The effect of this decision is that taxation by the States of National Banks in any other way than that excepted by the act itself is unconstitutional.

"The power of taxation under the Constitution," says Justice Nelson, "as a general rule, and as has been repeatedly recognized in adjudged cases in this Court, is a concurrent power. The qualifications of the rule are the exclusion of the States from the taxation of the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government." These national banks are recognized in the opinions of both the majority and minority of the Court, as the means and instruments employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government, and of course liable only to the limited State taxation allowed by Congress.

This decision was affirmed by the People vs. Commissioners, 4 Wallace, 244, and in Bradley vs. The People, 4 Wallace, 459. On the 4th of January the Legislature passed an act to enable the city of Pittsburg to raise additional revenue, by the 4th section of which the Councils of said city were empowered "to levy, assess, and collect for the use of the city, an annual business tax, not exceeding one-third of one mill per dollar, on the average quarterly business of all forwarding and commission merchants, brokers, banks, banking institutions, and on the average quarterly receipts of insurance companies, insurance agencies, express companies, and telegraph companies doing business in said city."

By the fifth section, if the cashier of a bank fails to pay the tax, then the Treasurer of the city may levy and sell the property of the corporation by a ward constable, under a warrant issued by the Treasurer. By an ordinance of said city a tax was assessed upon the quarterly business of all banks and banking institutions doing business in said city, and the tax so assessed on the defendants for the year 1864, was $1467 67. Without stopping to show that the act of 1859 never could have contemplated a National Bank, and that the provisions for collection of the tax by a ward constable would be a singular mode of treating an institution established by the General Government, it would be sufficient to say that this tax is not within the terms of the 41st section, for it is not a tax on the tax of shares of shareholders of the bank. "It is clear, then, upon principle and authority," says Justice Read, after citing the decision in the case of the Iron City Bank vs. The City of Pittsburg, "that a tax which cannot be imposed by the State, directly or through the agency of the city of Pittsburg, upon the defendants, a national institution incorporated under the act of Congress."

If therefore, this bank be considered as embraced by the provisions of the act of 1859, then this tax is unconstitutional, whether it be a tax on the capital or on the trade and business of the institution, which the Supreme Court says is an "instrument employed in the exercise of the functions of the Federal Government."

In concluding, Justice Read says:—"This is a very large and important question in all its bearings, involving over sixteen hundred national banks, with a national currency of three hundred millions, which, if exposed to unlimited State taxation, might be taxed out of existence, and the financial system of the Government entirely destroyed. All the authorities, State and national, agree in holding a tax like the present one to be unconstitutional. Judgment affirmed. "Judge Thompson dissents. — *Pittsburg Chronicle of Saturday.*

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Reading, 96, Canton Co., 42½; Erie, 72¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Southern, 79½; New York Central, 111½; Illinois Central, 125¼; Cumberland preferred, 123; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 126; Five-twenties, 1862, 106½; do. 1864, 105¾; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 101¼; Seven-thirties, 106⅜. Money unchanged, Gold, 139. Sterling, 109½@110½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour 15@25c. lower; 8500 barrels sold; State, $8.30@12; Ohio, $9.90@12.25; Western, $8@12.50; Southern, $9.80@12; California, $11.50@13.50. Wheat dull, at a decline of 1@3c. Corn firmer, and 1c. higher; 43,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1.27@1.29. Oats dull, Western, 77½c. Rye quiet. Barley quiet and firm. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork is declining; new mess, $20.75; prime, $19.50@20. Whisky dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 11, 1867.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. July, '65, 5-20s, sold at 107¾, an advance of ¼. 101¾ was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for 7·30s; 112¼ for 6s of 1881; 108¾ for '62 5-20s; 106¼ for '65 5 20s; and 105½ for '64 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101⅛@101, a slight advance, and old do. at 97½, an advance of ½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 47⅛@48, no change; Norristown at 64½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 24, no change. 124 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 50¾ for Pennsylvania; 22 for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 51¼ for Lehigh Valley; and 22 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 10¾ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26½ for Girard College; and 37 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 30¾, no change; 100 was bid for Northern Liberties; 90 for Western; 70 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 60 for Union.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Delaware Division sold at 50, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 29@29¾, a decline of ¾; 9 was bid Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 36 for Morris Canal; and 10 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10¼ A. M., 139½; 11 A. M., 139; 12 M., 139; 1 P. M., 139¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1200 5-20's '65 Jy. cp.	107¾	13 sh	Del Div		39
$1000 Pa 6s, 1st series	106¾	50 sh	Leh N sav	b5.	29¾
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	18	do		29¾
$1000 do. New	101¾	250	do	b5.	29¾
$1400 do. Old	97¾	200	do	sown.	29
$1000 Susq Cl Rs, b own.	58	100	do	b5.	29
$1000 C & Am 6s, '75	87	75	do		29¼
4 sh Mech Bk	80¾	50 sh	Phil & Erie		24
14 sh Norrist'n R	64½	700	do	b5.	24
100 sh Reading	48	100	do	sown.	24
600 do	47¾	300	do	b5.	24
400 do	48	100	do	sown	24

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105½@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@107½; do., 1867, new, 107½@107¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 105½@105¾; do., July, 105½@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116¼; do. October, 1865, 115¼@116. Gold, 138¾@139. Silver, 133@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 139@139¼; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105¼@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112¾; old 5-20s, 108@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., July, 1867, 107¼@107¾; do., 1867, 107¼@107¾; 10-40s, 101¼@101½; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 138¾@139¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 11.—The Flour Market is without improvement, and the demand, which is entirely from the home consumers, is limited. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·50 for superfine; $8·50@9·50 for extras; $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12·25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and fancy brands at $13@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the millers operate very cautiously. Sales of common and choice Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·20@2·45. Rye is firm. Sales of 800 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·55@1·60. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of yellow at $1·38; and Western mixed at $1·35@1·36. 1000 bushels new yellow sold at $1. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 65@75c.

Barley is unchanged. 1700 bushels Malt sold at $1·60; and 500 bushels at $1·50.

Seeds—Cloverseed has declined. Sales at $6·50@7·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $2·40 to $2·65. Fl

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Chase and His Plans and Prospects for the Presidency.

From the N. Y. Herald.

As the shocking disaster of the first Bull Run fell upon the loyal States, so have the astounding results of the New York election fallen upon the radical Chase faction. Mr. Chase himself, alarmed at this fearful catastrophe, has with the clearing away of the smoke from the battle-field deemed it expedient to come at once to this city for the purpose of considering the extent of the damages he has suffered and the ways and means of repairing them. He has been here for several days in active consultation with his radical friends, and we think the opinion may be safely ventured that, so far from giving way in favor of General Grant, Mr. Chase is resolved henceforth to use all the organized forces and resources at his command to rule out Grant, and to secure for himself the nomination of the Republican National Convention.

To this end he has his hundreds of national banks and other financial agencies to back him, in addition to that numerous faction of fanatics whose ultimatum, sink or swim, is universal negro suffrage. He has, too, a powerful body of retainers in both Houses of Congress, who will be very apt to shape the legislative measures of the coming session in accordance with his wishes. We may thus expect, among other things in the interest of Mr. Chase, that Southern reconstruction under the existing laws will be so actively pushed forward that all the ten outside Rebel States will be reorganized and restored as negro radical States—some, if not all, in season for the Republican Convention, but all in time to give their electoral votes to Mr. Chase.

Against these formidable appliances of the Republican party machinery, the friends of General Grant have nothing but his popularity to depend upon. His popularity is great; it covers all the land; but unless his zealous friends can bring this power to bear upon the Republican Convention, it will avail them nothing; for we have no doubt that General Grant is so well satisfied with his position as General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, that he will not consent to any Presidential nomination but that of the regular Republican Convention, and will refuse to run against Mr. Chase if thus regularly nominated. The political friends of General Grant, then, being a sort of unorganized militia, have no other course left them but a vigorous agitation of his claims and popularity, in public meetings all over the country, such as have already been commenced in Pennsylvania, with every indication of complete success in an out-and-out Grant delegation to the Republican Convention from that State.

As the contest now stands, however, within the Republican lines, Mr. Chase has the odds heavily on his side for the manipulation of the Convention. Assuming that, after all, he will secure it, and be nominated with some such man as Fenton, Morgan, Stanton, or Geary for Vice-President, and that General Grant will decline to run in opposition to this ticket, what will be the course of the opposition elements? They have only to nominate General Sherman, or some such popular conservative Union soldier, in order to sweep the whole North, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, excepting Massachusetts and Vermont, and, perhaps, Kansas, and thus carry through a mighty political revolution in 1868 from the hopeful reaction of 1867.

This visit of Mr. Chase to New York means business. He made a desperate but hopeless fight against Abraham Lincoln for the Republican Convention of 1864; it is not to be supposed that he will give up the prize of his ambition or slacken his efforts to gain it with the machinery which he has secured to work up the Convention of 1868. When a man gets the little buzzing bee of the Presidency in his ear, he can dance to no other music till the insect is extracted. The two houses of the Fortieth Congress meet again on the 21st instant, and then we guess not many days will pass before we shall see that the radicals contemplate no retreat from negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy. At all events, if the friends of General Grant would make a decisive impression upon Congress or upon the National Republican Convention in favor of their champion again Chase, now is the time for action.

Bark and Bite.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A few years ago M. Du Chaillu treated this torpid, blasé nineteenth century society of ours to a new sensation. He discovered the gorilla. This beast, as he described it, was one of the most dreadful monsters ever let loose upon a miserable world. The old horned devil of our grandfathers, that now happily, or unhappily, as the reader may think best, is decided to be an extinct creature, was a mere tame, purring pussy-cat compared with this inhabitant of the African jungle. The new comer, if we were to believe M. Du Chaillu, had all the deformities and hideous traits of our old friend Satan, with enough additional ingenious ugly features, both of mind and person, to set up fifty new tract societies, each with a peculiar style of fiend warranted to have no resemblance to the fiend of any other establishment. We were about to attempt a slight description of the animal, as set forth in the animated pages of M. Du Chaillu. But we remember that among our subscribers are soft-hearted, timorous women, beardless boys, and callow infants, and we dread the result upon such a mass of sensibility of exhibiting the plain, unvarnished tail of the gorilla without warning.

It was neither to be wished nor expected that anybody would be mad enough to attempt to catch a gorilla alive, much less to bring him, when caught, into the very midst of a populous city. Even Du Chaillu, we believe, never attempted to do anything more than bring home a piece of the skin of one of them who had died of starvation after having killed and eaten every living thing—men, women, and children included—in a district several thousand square miles in extent; and if such a hero as he could only accomplish this, how could any one hope to do more? However, man is a creature born to trouble other people as the sparks to fly upwards, and it surprised no one to hear that a gorilla had been caught, bought by Mr. Barnum, and, after a world of difficulties, deposited in his Museum, where he was to be seen with the 100,000 other curiosities, and the moral plays, for twenty-five cents. We were told a dozen stories of the strength and malignant temper of this indomitable beast on his way to the Museum. How he had torn the mast out of the ship, eaten the [illegible]r, banged a hole in her bottom of his detestable foot, got up bones of the captain, mate, and crew, whose flesh he had devoured for breakfast, picked his teeth with a marlingspike, and waded ashore on an uninhabited island, in the midst of a fury of a hurricane, and had only been caught by the whole population turning out and surrounding him with lassoes and guns.

We half believed, and sent our reporter, with twenty-five cents for a ticket, and ten cents for omnibus fare, to get a look at the devouring monster, and tell us the truth about him. He did so, and we blush for the result. After making his way, with fear and trembling, but with loyal determination, through the crowd that blocked up the sidewalk, the step, the capacious hall, and the three first floors of the stately edifice, a crowd that every five minutes, hearing the cry, "He's loose! beware!" fell into uncontrollable panic, and swayad to and fro in wild bewilderment and fainting, voiceless horror, he made his way directly to the front of the cage that held the Awful Despot of the Tropics, and, mustering all his courage, gave one bold and manly look at the thing. To his great astonishment, and equally great relief, he saw no gorilla at all, but a plain black monkey, whom, if he was not greatly mistaken, he had often fed with apple-cores and pennies after the creature had gone through his various uncouth mops and mowes to the music of his master's hand-organ. He even thought the creature himself looked up with a faint smile of recognition in his faded peanut eyes, as he saw before him the one being who, in a cold and heartless world, had taken pity on him and ministered to his few and simple wants. There he sat, a melancholy picture — care-worn, flea-bitten, hungry; now playing abstractedly with his useless tail, now looking with a blasé, disconsolate air at the aimless flies that crawled over his whitewashed cage, now scratching himself as if he had been struck with an idea, then giving it up, and walking back and forth with a maudlin air, and finally crouching down in one corner with an expression of pity and contempt for the sweltering crowd of human beings who wasted their time and money for the sake of seeing a gorilla, and were ready to faint at the imaginary threats and ferocity of a plain organ-grinder's monkey.

For some days past—for some months, indeed—the newspapers have been full of terrible rumors of the awful things that Mr. Johnson is going to do, some time or other! How he is going to act as if he were Cromwell, Julius Cæsar, and the two Napoleons—the great and the little—rolled into one! How he is going to disperse Congress, and, backed by Swann's militia, to say nothing of Swann himself, put down the North, put up the South, and ride to glory over the prostrate bodies of the majority of his countrymen. How he is as mad as he can be; how, to use the children's phrase, he is "hopping mad," and means to show us that he is not to be trifled with. How we are to have a first-class "*coup d'état*," whatever that may be, and how, in a few weeks, A. Johnson the First (and we may add, of our own knowledge, "the last") is to wade to his throne in blood, and sit sole despot over a conquered continent. In short, the very air is black with horrible imaginings and direful threats.

"Where we live,
The chimneys are blown down; and, as they say,
Lamenting 's heard i' the air; strange screams of death;
And prophesying with accent terrible,
Of dire combustion, and confused events,
New hatched from this woful 'coop.'"

All this is very distressing; but we beg our readers to take heart of grace. Threatened men live long, and Mr. Johnson's coup, like Dr. Cumming's Millennium, will no doubt prove a prophecy that can be pushed ahead and ahead as often as fulfilment is found to be inconvenient. The bloody banquet he promises Vallandigham and Seymour, Weed and the rest of his braves, is no doubt a "movable feast," and will be found a very feast of the Barmecides. The President is running about the White House grounds with a terrible pumpkin head, lighted by a very cheap tallow candle, and we misdoubt the American people are not to be scared by any such childish nonsense. Let us only look boldly at the bugaboo, and we shall find our great gorilla is after all nothing but a harmless and foolish monkey, with no talent but to make himself a laughing stock to an idle world.

General Grant's Opinions.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Outraged at the unpatriotic, partisan, fanatical course of the Republican party and its efforts to prevent the restoration of national harmony, the people have uttered their indignation in substantial majorities against that organization wherever its principles came before them; but they have not yet entirely cast that party aside. It is evident, however, that it now only stands on sufferance. It can count upon no favor except as it may deserve it from its future course; while if it persists in the attempt to force its exploded system of reconstruction—its nigger and corruption policy—it will by such a course make the revolution complete and sweeping; it will compel the people to take from it the last vestige of power. There are some indications that events must go to that result. Distinguished radical men and journals declare that the nigger shall still not be given up. The city organ of the radicals says that the nigger reconstruction laws now in operation are of a class with the laws of the Medes and Persians—not to be changed; a Western organ says that the radicals must "fortify where they are," and Ben Wade says that he for one will not retire an inch. All this is likely enough to be only the blather and bravado of noisy fellows whistling to keep their courage up; but if it shall prove to be a party policy, it is clear that the warning is not yet sufficient.

In view of this position, it now becomes necessary that the people should know the opinions of any man likely to become a candidate for the Presidency, in order to know that he is positively with them against the extremists they repudiate. It is especially necessary that we should know the opinions of General Grant more clearly than we do. He is now the most prominent candidate before the nation for the highest office in it. His patriotism and honest purposes are well known; his judgment and ability in certain affairs are unquestioned, and he has shown a disposition to national economy of the happiest promise; yet it would be well if we had from himself positive, affirmative knowledge of his views on the political condition of the country. In the absence of such knowledge of the opinions of the General, Lieutenant-General Sherman stands forward as the most distinguished soldier whose sentiments are known, and known to be in harmony with the present ideas of the people. It is time, therefore, that General Grant should come out. Let him develop his lines, that people may know where he is.

The Programme of Revolution.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When a President was last to be chosen, the people were exhorted to vote the Democratic ticket, in order to *end the war*. "There will never be peace if Lincoln be reëlected," said Seymour & Co.; "but debt will be piled on debt, tax on tax, until every man's farm or house will be mortgaged for more than it is worth, while conscription after conscription will exhaust the life-blood of the country; and the end will be disunion, national bankruptcy, and repudiation. To escape these, you must vote for McClellan."

A very large minority of the people credited these assertions, and voted accordingly; but the majority did not, and reëlected Lincoln. And scarcely had the latter been reingurated when the whole fabric of Rebellion tumbled into hopeless ruin, and the land was at peace.

The work of reconstruction, which followed next in order, has been nearly completed. It was delayed a full year by the mistake of offering to the South a programme which would have allowed the late Rebels to resume the undisputed control of their several States and trample the loyal blacks under their feet. This was happily rejected by the Rebels; but the consequent delay is not fairly chargeable to the radicals. The truth that there was no true, just, or safe reconstruction which did not put the voluntary Unionists of the South at least on a par with the involuntary being now made plain, Congress tried again; and now the process of reconstruction is peacefully and vigorously going forward. Before Congress can take its next summer vacation, every State will have its own Government, will be represented in both Houses, and be ready to vote for President next November.

What does conservatism propose to do about it?

The *World* answers this question as follows:—

"By the recent elections, the people have decided that they do *not* want negro suffrage, and *do* want restoration; have decided that negro suffrage is too great a price to pay even for immediate restoration. They will be incensed if, after this decision, the Republicans continue to insist on a wholly impracticable scheme.

"The fact that negro Governments are in process of organization, and that Congress may admit their representatives, does not vary the case, except to render a degrading farce more contemptible. Certain it is that the Southern people will never recognize these bastard Governments as having the slightest validity. Within four months after the Presidential election a heavy battering ram will tumble them into shapeless rubbish. The Southern people will immediately reorganize, hold new elections, oust the negroes, send their own representatives to Washington, and the House will at once admit them. The Southern Senators, plus the conservative Senators from the North, will form a majority of that body, organize as such, and neither the House nor the President will recognize any other Senate. This course is entirely feasible, will be perfectly constitutional, and beyond all question adopted, if the radicals are insane or wayward enough to recognize the negro Governments after this great rebuke. The only thing that could prevent it would be acquiescence by the Southern whites in the radical scheme. Whoever expects that, is better entitled to a straight jacket than a refutation."

—The people will see that this is a programme of undisguised revolution—a new phase of the old Rebellion. The *World* does not say that its party will repudiate the authority of the present House of Representatives to count the votes for President and declare the result, and that it will refuse to recognize any President chosen by the radically-reconstructed States; but any one can see that what it *does* assert logically involves these. In other words: sham Democracy contemplates a fresh Rebellion whereby to recover what it lost by its last unlucky experiment with fire-arms. It was thus that St. Domingo was whelmed in bloody ashes. Emancipation was peacefully effected; but the attempt to reënslave the blacks resulted in unspeakable horrors. This people, forewarned, will shun the abyss of anarchy and murder to which the *World* would hurry us. They will elect a Republican President and Congress by the vote of both North and South, and thus preclude the execution of the sanguinary programme of rebellion.

Parties in the Future—The Democratic Programme.

From the N. Y. Times.

The more candid of the Democrats temper their exultation with a frank acknowledgment of the assistance derived from "citizens who have not for the last few years acted with the Democratic party." It is admitted, too, that this assistance, which has been made available by the errors and follies of the Republican organization, can be counted upon only so long as the Democratic party occupies middle ground. A return to Copperheadism, it is confessed, would drive off the voters whose help has secured victory, and force them again into the Republican ranks. How far these professions are genuine, and to what extent they are shared by the active workers of the party, we need not particularly inquire. There might be some difficulty in reconciling them with the fact that in Ohio and Minnesota the Democratic candidates for the highest positions of the ticket were, during the war, pronounced enemies of the Union; or with the further fact that the gains realized in Pennsylvania and throughout the West are mainly attributable to the efforts of politicians of whom Mr. Pendleton is the most favorable type. But these debatable points we are not, just now, required to touch. It is enough that the success of the party in this Saate is attributed by those who have achieved it to coöperation, which nothing but good judgment and unceasing care can retain for future service.

By what process, however, may these professions be reconciled with the practice which is foreshadowed on the reconstruction question? The course was comparatively clear so long as the hopelessness of resistance to the law on the part of the South was conceded by that section of the Democracy to whose recent declarations we refer. There was undoubted strength in tactics which, while recognizing the power of Congress to enforce its will, aimed at future contests for the modification of its action. The prudence which dictated this view of the question has been discarded since the victories were obtained. Instead of accepting the obvious facts of the case, and reserving effort for the period when statesmanship may deal confidently with a reunited country, a revolutionary policy is laid down for the guidance of the Democratic party. The refusal of the Southern whites to submit to the operation of the law is assumed and justified. And on the additional supposition that the next Congressional elections will give to the Democrats the command of the House, a plan is sketched substantially identical with the wild notions which have sometimes been imputed to Mr. Johnson respecting "the Rump Congress." Here it is, in few words:—With a Democratic House, and a President in alliance with the same party, the Southern whites are to upset the State organizations formed under the Reconstruction acts, and are to form others in accordance with their own ideas, repudiating altogether negro suffrage. The Senators and Representatives are to be elected, and the latter are to be forthwith admitted by the Democratic majority. Then "the Southern Senators, plus the conservative Senators from the North, will form a majority of that body, organize as such, and neither the House nor the President will recognize any other Senate." Are we wrong in designating this programme revolutionary? Do we exaggerate when we represent it as the beginning of a new and bitter struggle, or as proof that Democratic successes point to tumult and disaster rather than to the pacification which the country impatiently awaits?

We consider it certain, then, that the "citizens who have not for the last few years acted with the Democratic party," and to whom that party is indebted for the advantages acquired this fall, will not prolong the connection. The succor they have rendered, directly by their votes, or indirectly by abstaining from voting, cannot be continued to a party which uses its triumph as an assurance that Rebels will remain in control of the Southern States. The conservative classes at the North, who, on the *World's* own showing, hold the balance of political power, have not acted with the purpose of restoring the Democracy to the control of the Government. Their course was rendered possible by the comparative moderation of the Democratic platform, but in the great majority of instances they have not dreamed of affiliating formally with that organization. Their chief purpose has been to rebuke the intolerance and extravagance of the managers of the Republican party, under a conviction that the lesson may result in the setting aside of its extreme and arrogant leaders. With Copperheadism as the alternative, this had not been possible. And we may rest assured that as between the objectionable features of radicalism and the programme of violence and Rebel victory, which the principal organ of the Democracy proclaims, there will be a moment's hesitation.

In a strict party sense, this prospect is eminently satisfactory. The more extreme the ends of Democracy the more easy the defeat of its nominees. With pro-Rebel affinities, disguised under a pretence of Union sentiment on one hand, and radical reconstruction, with all its harshness, on the other, we have no fear of the preference that will be evinced by any Northern constituency. What occurred when the Democratic party was a rank Copperhead organization will occur again now that it avows its purpose to destroy the Senate by fraud, sustained by force, and to bring back the leaders of the Rebellion to place and power. The party will be trampled down as ruthlessly as would be its promised revolution. The Republican party will once more sweep everything before it. Moderate Republicans will overcome their indifference and disgust, and will rally around their party standard, even though it be upheld by radical hands. The war Democrats, on seeing the feast to which they have been invited by the party for the time victorious in this State, will resume their places in the Union ranks, and will vote as steadily as during the Rebellion against a policy which aims at combination with Southern malcontents to secure possession of the Federal Government. We shall again have plain, straightforward sailing. There will be no tacking or trimming, no bolting or staying away from the polls, in the presence of an organization conducted in the interest of the enemy.

But other than party considerations are involved in the issues which will hereafter divide the Democrats and Republicans. The bane of the latter has been their excess of strength. Presuming upon the Congressional weakness of their adversaries, they have been reckless in the policy adopted towards the South, and indifferent to subjects immediately affecting the material concerns of the country. Measures have been pushed through on the hypothesis that a certain amount of moderate support might be dispensed with, without injury to the party. Radicalism has insisted on having its own way, regardless of consequences. The same may be said of the party action in local matters. The extremists have wielded authority with a defiant air. Moderate men have been denied admittance to conventions and participation in the working of the organization. Corrupt candidate, have been foisted upon the party, despite of protest and warning.

Now, all this could scarcely have happened had the party in opposition borne a less objectionable record than that of the Democracy. A compact, high-principled opposition is one of the essentials of successful parliamentary government, and its absence from Congress has been a prime cause of the errors that have been committed, as well in regard to reconstruction as in reference to finance and taxation. Of late the Democrats in the House have been a faction, fighting now with one wing of the Republicans, now with another, and finally throwing their little weight into the scale of ultraism. Under an expectation that faction might be superseded by a responsible opposition, we have not shared the alarm which has been excited in some quarters by the results of the elections. Confident that the Union sentiment of the country is strong enough to keep the Government out of Democratic hands, we have hoped that the presence of a respectable minority would exercise a wholesome influence over the conduct of business, the tone of debate, and the character of legislation. Such an influence cannot be looked for if the suggestions of the *World* indicate the objects of the party with which it acts. If it intend to conform to the reputation it earned during the war, to resist reconstruction at every stage, and to give aid and comfort to the Southerners who reject the scheme embodied in the law, it will be powerless except for evil. As a qualifying, correcting agency it will be impotent. And the objects for which it contends will at once stimulate and excuse the extreme measures of the radicals.

Unless the Republican management be given over to men to whom experience teaches no lesson, we may trust to the efficacy of the warning administered by the elections. Whatever the Democrats plot or threaten, the party now dominant in Congress owe to their supporters and the country greater moderation and energy than have yet been shown in the work of reconstruction. Energy and judgment in hastening its consummation are above all things necessary, that the great stumbling-block to national unity and peace may be forever removed. But moderation is needed all the time to restrain extremists, and to prepare the way for that policy of forbearance and generosity which should distinguish the final stage of the reconstruction business. Only some gross and cruel blunder can furnish the Democrats the opportunity on which they calculate.

A Word to Candid Republicans.

From the N. Y. World.

If we can convince fair-minded Republicans that negro suffrage is not needed to protect the black race in the South against oppression, we shall thereby remove their remaining doubts of the safety of giving up the reconstruction scheme. Their unassisted reflections might bring them to the conclusion more speedily than arguments from a Democratic, and, as they may think, interested, standpoint. We will change the standpoint, and argue from Republican premises.

As a first step we ask Republicans to carry their thoughts back for a single year and make a resurvey of the position of the party in the elections of 1866. What was the issue? Negatively, it was *not* a proposition to confer universal suffrage upon the negroes. The platform was the pending Constitutional Amendment; its leading feature a change in the basis of representation, giving to each State members in proportion to its voters, and not, as at present, to its inhabitants. It proposed to leave the regulation of the suffrage to the discretion of the States, allowing them to admit or exclude the negroes at their pleasure. Now, if the elective franchise is indispensable for their protection, the Republican party proposed last year to surrender them to oppression. The party is wrong now or it was derelict then. It is more natural to suppose its present fears chimerical than that Republicans were last year accomplices of cruelty.

Men's views change amid the passions of political life, but the facts of nature do not thereby lose their stability. Human nature in the South was the same last year as this, and the means of judging it equally trustworthy. If the policy then proposed would have been safe (and the Republicans must have thought it safe), the present scheme rests on no necessity and has no valid defense. If an accountant adds up a column of figures and finds the amount, the same process will give the same result unless some disturbance clouds his faculties. The passions generated by the quarrel with President Johnson have disturbed the perceptions of many Republicans, and the heat of opposition gives to chimeras a semblance of reality. If they become as cool as when the Constitutional Amendment was proposed, they will see as little necessity as then for forcing negro suffrage.

Let us go back still another step, from the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Thirty-eighth. We find another Republican estimate of the necessities of the situation. The war had not ended, but the Emancipation Proclamation was nearly two years old at the point of time to which we direct attention. The obligation to protect the negroes was as great as it could ever become. It was in the summer of 1864 that the Republican Congress, expecting an early termination of the war, passed, by large majorities in both Houses, a Reconstruction act prescribing the conditions of readmission. President Lincoln defeated it by a pocket veto, thinking it too rigid, so that it never became a law; but it is none the less valuable as evidence of the views of the party at that time. The bill contained not a word about negro suffrage, although manifesting the liveliest solicitude for the freedmen. The only condition it imposed on the States in reference to the negroes was the insertion in their constitutions of a provision declaring that "involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in said State." The bill did not propose to trust the protection of their freedom solely to the States; it provided for a release from compulsory servitude by habeas corpus, and imposed a fine of not less than $1500 and from five to twenty years' imprisonment for reducing any person to slavery. In view of that bill every honest Republican must admit one of these two conclusions—either that Congress did not think the suffrage necessary, or that it did not think it had any authority to require it as a condition of restoration. If there was no necessity of prescribing it then there can be none now; if it is authority that was wanting, the Thirty-ninth Congress had just as little as the Thirty-eighth.

We have preferred to rest the case in the action of Congress rather than the opinions of individuals, as more fully expressing the collective sense and average judgment of the party. Some eminent Republicans did not hesitate to say that the action of Congress overstepped the limits of any real necessity. President Lincoln, who refused to sign the first Reconstruction bill, will not be accused of heartless disregard of the welfare of the negro. Everybody knows that he did not require negro suffrage as a condition of restoration. He strenuously favored the prompt admission of Louisiana and Arkansas, while the war was yet raging, with constitutions which excluded all negroes from the suffrage. We suppose Mr. Beecher will be as little accused of indifference to the welfare of the freedmen as Mr. Lincoln. Nobody can have forgotten that this gentleman was opposed to excluding the States even as a means of compelling them to adopt the milder constitutional amendment. But we lay no stress on the views of particular men. What we wish to emphasize is, that the Republican party last year, and the Republican party in 1864, undertook to prescribe the conditions of restoration, and that it neither saw the necessity, nor claimed the power, of conferring the suffrage upon the Southern negroes.

The point we make is, that a danger which was not then perceived can have no real existence. It is a figment of fancy generated by party heat. It has no more correspondence to anything in nature than the swiftly changing perceptions of old "Polonius," in the play of *Hamlet*. He said:—

Ham.—Do you see yonder cloud that's almost in the shape of a camel?
Pol.—By the mass, and 'tis like a camel, indeed.
Ham.—Methinks it is like a weasel.
Pol.—It is backed like a weasel.
Ham.—Or, like a whale?
Pol.—Very like a whale.

Chief Justice Chase and the National Banks.

From the Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

We frequently hear it said that Chief Justice Chase is "identified with the national banks, and therefore," etc. etc. Judge Chase is "identified" with the national banking system to this extent and no farther, that he founded the system in 1863, and as Secretary of the Treasury controlled its operations, under the laws of Congress, during the first three years of its existence. With the close of Judge Chase's term as Secretary, his official relations with the national banks ended; and other than official relations with them he has never had.

Do the people understand what reasons led Judge Chase, when acting as financial head of the nation, to devise, and put in operation, the present national banking system? Those who do not know that his action was the result of a financial necessity which was imperative, a national need which was appalling, and that the result of his action was immediate and timely relief to our bankrupt treasury, and through that to our unpaid armies in the field—those who do not know these facts have overlooked one of the leading features of our recent struggle.

When Judge Chase first urged upon Congress the passage of the National Banking act he found few to second his efforts, but, pressed by a great responsibility, and exercising a statesmanlike forecast for which history at least will give him due credit, he labored on until he converted a majority of Congress to his views, and the national banking system was inaugurated. Every other means for raising the needed funds to carry on the war having failed, the then Secretary had promised Congress that if they would adopt this measure he would be responsible that money was forthcoming. The result more than justified his confident predictions. Three hundred millions of bank capital was poured into the empty treasury at a most critical period of the war; the comparatively irresponsible banking institutions and the unsecured currency of the States were together swept out of existence; a uniform and perfectly secured currency was given to the country, and more than a thousand efficient and responsible agencies were established in all parts of the land, which aided very materially in the negotiation and absorption of future Government loans. The finances of the nation were changed from chaos into order; from weakness into strength; from insecurity into soundness and safety. Such were the immediate fruits of Judge Chase's "identification with the national banks."

It is not expected that patriotic service to the country, performed in connection with its financial interests, however distinguished may be the ability shown, however disinterested the spirit manifested, and however beneficial the results, will beget a great degree of enthusiasm towards the person rendering that service; but it certainly is not too much to expect of the American people that they will at least refrain from misrepresenting a public servant to whose profound statesmanship and faithful devotion they are indebted more than they know for the success of their efforts in suppressing rebellion.

Nothing could exceed in injustice, ingratitude, unreasonableness, and untruthfulness the charge, so persistently made, that Judge Chase was actuated partly by personal motives in originating and organizing the noble system of finance which has proved, and is proving, such a blessing to the nation. The suggestion that the late Secretary of the Treasury, in devising his great financial reform, sought to put himself into such relation with the combined capital of the country as that he might profit by it politically in the present or the future, has not even the merit of plausibility, for statesmen (and demagogues, even), whose leading aim is to secure preferment and promotion through the good will of the people, would not for the world even seem to identify themselves with capital as distinguished from the other interests of the country. The tendency is always strongly in the opposite direction, often even hurtfully so.

Aside from this (which of itself ought to be conclusive) is the fact that the very nature of the national bank organization is such that it is simply impossible to use it as a political engine in the service of anybody—and this is one of the chief excellences of the system. There are probably not half a dozen banks in the country which have not both Democrats and Republicans among its officers, directors, or stockholders; and if any attempt were made to use the banks in the interest of any man or party, the bank men of the opposite party would be prompt to discover, expose, and thwart the undertaking. And this feature of the national system is not only approved by Judge Chase, but is the direct result of his foresight and design.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

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Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

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Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 1 mwfsm

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

On Fire.—One of the cars of the Union line, while coming down Seventh street, Saturday evening, about six o'clock, and when just above Chesnut street, was discovered to be on fire. The discovery, of course, created a stampede, the passengers making their way as rapidly and as best they could out of the vehicle. It seems that the lamp, which had just been lit, at the conductor's end, was overturned by the motion of the car, and the flames quickly communicated with the woodwork around. The car was not more than half full, and though there was not the slightest danger, the excitement for a while was great. One lady was encumbered with a "child in arms," and another somewhat larger hanging to her dress. In her haste to get out, the elder of the little ones was thrown upon the car floor, and enlivened the scene by a series of yells, in which amusement he was joined by his younger relative, who by some miraculous aid succeeded in clinging to its parent's neck despite that parent's evident disregard of it while looking out for her own safety. The conductor reminded us of the boy and the burning ship. He nobly remained at his post "when all but he had fled," and, with the assistance of the brave driver, succeeded at last in mastering the roaring flames.

Serious Charge.—Constables George L. Deitz and W. B. Crawford, of the Nineteenth Ward, having received information that John Culp, charged with being a participant in the fight at the house of William J. Ovens, South Twentieth street, on the 7th of May last, during which Colonel William Riddle received injuries that caused his death, was in the vicinity of Northeast, Cecil county, Md., they obtained a warrant from Alderman Heins, and proceeded to that place on Saturday. The officers, on their arrival at Northeast, soon found Culp, and arrested him, and were about having him locked up to await a requisition from the Governor, when Culp expressed a willingness to start at once for Philadelphia. On his arrival here he was taken before Alderman Heins, and was by him committed to prison.

Loss of a Philadelphia Steamship.—The steamship Hendrick Hudson, of this port, has been reported by the Cuba cable as having been ashore near Havana, and it was added that she was got off by a Spanish war vessel, and was being towed to Havana. Yesterday the owners of the ship and the underwriters here received information direct from Havana by the cable, that after the Hudson had been hauled off the shore it was found impossible to keep her afloat, and that she sunk some twenty miles from Havana in one hundred fathoms of water. She was owned by Thomas Watson & Sons, of this city, and was fully insured.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music.—This evening Flotow's brilliant and favorite opera of *Martha* will be given by the Richings English Opera Troupe. The cast embraces Miss Richings (who will sing "The Last Rose of Summer"), Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Castle, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Edward Seguin. The opera will be presented complete, with all the gems. This is the last representation of *Martha* this season. To-morrow (Tuesday) evening, *Crown Diamonds* will be repeated, by general request. Many persons were unable to obtain seats to witness this attractive opera on Friday. The *Lily of Killarney*, by Benedict, is in rehearsal, and will very shortly be brought out, with new scenery and an excellent cast.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear as the unfortunate "Queen of France," in her new play of *Marie Antoinette*, this evening, for the first time. This tragedy has been prepared expressly for Mrs. Bowers, and has been reduced to five acts. The scenery is all new, and that representing the grand hall of the Tuileries is quite as grand in effects as the one painted in Paris for Madame Ristori. The cast will embrace all of the members of the favorite stock company, and the management will leave nothing undone to ensure the complete success of the tragedy.

Arch Street Theatre.—*Surf* has been very successful. It is a very light and pleasant comedy, and bids fair to have a long run. Mrs. Drew as "Mrs. Madison Noble" is excellent as usual, and she is very creditably supported by the stock company. *Surf* will be presented every night this week. Friday, benefit of Mrs. John Drew. The manageress announces that she has in rehearsal another American play, which will follow *Surf*.

Walnut Street Theatre.—This is Mr. Forrest's last week. To-night he appears as "Good King Larry," in Shakespeare's sublime tragedy of *King Lear*, in which part Mr. Forrest has no rival in the world. Miss Lillie will play "Cordelia," and Mr. Barton Hill enacts the part of "Edgar." To-morrow evening *Damon and Pythias*. Mr. Forrest in his powerful and classic role of "Damon, the true friend."

American Theatre.—The fine ballet at the American, the beautiful fountain, grand woods, gyrations, Mortimer's jokes, Miss Seidler's singing, and Mr. Pilgrim's good management, all unite to make the American an attractive place of amusement.

Concert Hall.—Mr. Hassler's initial concert this afternoon will attract an immense audience. The programme selected is full of rare and brilliant gems. Mr. J. Graf, the favorite German tenor, will appear. Mr. Simon Hassler will lead the orchestra, and Professor S. Behrens presides at the piano. The concert commences at half-past 3 o'clock.

Carncross & Dixey, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, poison each other in a new farce every night, go on a Fishing Party to Newport, in which the fisherman's luck is made evident, and present other novelties.

The New Philadelphia Opera House, on Seventh street, is crowded nightly. J. H. Budworth begins an engagement to-night.

Professor Macallister, the Great Wizard, and his accomplished lady, will appear at Concert Hall this evening. He is a noted magician, and performs a number of new tricks. One hundred splendid presents will be distributed among the audience.

A Bloody Duel—Death of Two Notorious Characters.—One who took part in the affair gives the Titusville *Herald* the following account of the way in which society was rid of two desperadoes of some local celebrity:—

Julesburg appears to have become the resort of numerous "hard cases" from the oil region, as well as other sections of the country, and among them was the notorious Tom Quirk, of Petroleum Centre. He escaped from the Allegheny Penitentiary, and after reaching Julesburg, and setting his stakes for business, he visited Chicago and procured eight Jezebels, with whom he returned to Julesburg, and established a concert saloon, or, in other words, a "free and easy." Among the members of this interesting household was a woman known as Margaret Snyder, who became attached to a Julesburg hotel-keeper named Chanfrau, formerly of Pithole. The woman deserted Quirk, or Clark, as he was there called, and went over to Chanfrau's. Quirk called upon the latter, and declared that he must give her up or reimburse him (Quirk) for having paid her fare from Chicago. This Chanfrau consented to do, but upon the following day, when Quirk demanded the money, Chanfrau refused to pay. Quirk then declared that he would fight him for the amount. Chanfrau replied that Quirk was the better man, and he would only fight him with revolvers at fourteen paces (fifty-one feet). The bargain was at once closed. A man, named James Hayes, formerly of West Hickory, was selected as Quirk's second, and another, named McCarty, from Salt Lake City, performed the same service for Chanfrau, while Tom Dillon was elected referee. The parties immediately went to the suburbs of the town, where the distance was measured off. The principals then went to their positions, and each was allowed to take deliberate aim. Dillon then dropped the handkerchief, both men fired, and both fell simultaneously. Chanfrau was instantly killed, being shot through the head. Quirk was shot through the body, and lived only twenty-four hours.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises....6:42 Moon Rises....rises.
Sun Sets....4:56 High Water....0:44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
George N. Allen, Matthew Baird, Joseph C. Grubb, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Baltic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 23
Belgian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 24
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 26
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 26
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 26
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Oct. 29
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Arago	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 7
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 13
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Arago	New York	Havre	Nov. 23

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Nov. 11
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 12
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 21
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Vandalia, Jones, 2 days from Leipsic, with spokes to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Reading RR. No. 43, Powell, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Steamtug America, Munday, 6 days from New Orleans, via Norfolk 48 hours. Towed from Norfolk the late Rebel ram Columbia, formerly the Lady Davis, Captain L. R. Purves; engineer Thomas Brock. Saw ship Saranak, for Liverpool, going to sea on Saturday at 10 o'clock.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr J. S. Colson, Robinson, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Remittance, Quinton, Richmond, do.

Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr A. W. Collins, Tooker, New York, Rommel & Hunter.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, Gloucester, do.

Schr M. Powell, Fenton, Bridgeport, do.

Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

SAILED.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Savannah.

WENT TO SEA.

Brig Roslyn, Tuthill, hence for Rio Janeiro, went to sea on Friday evening at 10 o'clock.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, 8 days from Calais, with plaster to F. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Bird, Duffel, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.

Sch Fanny, Walmsley, 2 days from Bohemia river, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr A. E. Derrickson, Taunell, 1 day from Lewes, with grain to Moore & Wheatley.

Schr Native, Stowe, 2 days from Millville, with hoops to I. Hough & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, 1 day from Lebanon, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Cornelia, Noyes, from Georgetown.

Schr Fort Royal, Moore, from Georgetown.

Schr W. Bement, Penny, from Greenport.

Schr A. W. Collins, Tooker, from New York.

Schr M. Powell, Fenton, from Hartford.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamship Alexandria, Platt, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Key West 9th inst.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 8th instant.

Brigs W. A. Dresser, Hatch, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Brigs A. M. Knight, Knight, and M. E. Thompson, Warren, hence for Boston at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence for Bangor, at Salem 7th inst.

Schr Windward, Cornwall, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 8th inst.

Schr R. Law, York, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 6th inst.

Schr Tiger, Munroe, for Camden, sailed from Fall River 7th inst.

Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, hence for Saco, sailed from Salem 5th inst.

Schr Farraut, Coggins, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schr G. Girdler, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 6th inst.

Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, hence, at Boston 7th instant.

Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, hence, at Marblehead 4th instant.

Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Greenport for Philadelphia, at Newport 7th inst.

Schr J. H. Allen, Burgess, hence, at Boston 7th inst.

Schr Open Sea, Coombs, from Bangor for Philadelphia, returned to Newport 6th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid twenty-five fathoms southwest of a vessel sunk on the southwest end of Hilpsford Bank, Morecambe Bay.

The buoy lies in one and one-half fathom at low water spring tide, with the following mark and compass bearings, viz:—

Bluff Point of Blackcombe, just open of the north end of Walney Island, N. by E.

Walney Lighthouse E. ¼ N., distant 2¼ miles.

By order,
P. H. BEETHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 24, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the summit of the largest of the "Kung-Kung" isles, at the entrance of Chiu harbor, northeast coast of China.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eighteen miles.

By command of their lordships,
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Sept. 27, 1867.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 1st day of October, 1867, the white light at the extremity of the battery at Port Ponza will be changed to a red light.

The Greek Government has given notice that during the repairs of the lightvessel the light of Leichimo Point, island of Corfu, will cease to be exhibited.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 17 degrees westerly in 1867.

The Spanish Government has given notice that from the 30th day of September, 1867, a light will be exhibited on the beach (Grao) of Burriana, in the Gulf of Valencia.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 26 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of nine miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order.

The light is exhibited from an iron column twenty feet high, in the courtyard of the keeper's dwelling, which is painted yellow; it is 234 yards W. SW. from the mouth of the river Seco, in lat. 39 53 29 N., lon. 0 3 50 W. of Greenwich.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps,
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1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.
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ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS.
By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET
CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED
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ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
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CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.
Just Opened, a Full Assortment of
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets,
COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.
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NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

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BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER
Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
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CARPENTER AND BUILDER
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11§ PHILADELPHIA.

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BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5 6

CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25 fmw6m

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BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.
These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.
We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.
We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us
Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
11 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET
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CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
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Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
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7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11 6

INSTRUCTION.
STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thm4f South Amboy, N. J.

"In the hours of our happiness and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.
GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT
TO ERECT THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
UNDER A SPECIAL
Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,
PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.
THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
Lexington Avenue, New York, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.
Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE.
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.
A. W. RANDALL.
Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 368 and 370 Broadway.
We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.
J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $200,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.
ONE AT
IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion
$241,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
Will be distributed among the ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following
SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	10,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 13 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4 000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Breastpin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,000
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,000
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,000
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,000
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	800
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
	Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000
	Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at	$241,950

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Orders may be sent us in registered letters or post office orders, in sums of $1 to $25, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES:—
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10 Tickets to 1 address 9 00 | 50 Tickets to 1 addr's 43 00
20 Tickets to 1 address 17 50 | 100 Tickets to 1 addr's 85 00
Address all orders and communications to
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AMUSEMENTS.
American Academy of Music.—
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE M. RICHINGS.....Directress
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
Flotow's Grand Opera of
MARTHA.
Plunket.....
Lionel.....Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Lord Tristam.....Mr. WM. CASTLE
Lady Harriet.....Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS
Nancy.....Mrs. E. SEGUIN
TO-MORROW EVENING,
CROWN DIAMONDS.
In rehearsal and shortly to be produced, the new and brilliant Opera by Benedict, called the
LILY OF KILLARNEY.

Walnut Street Theatre.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 7½.
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 11,
Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of
King Lear.....KING LEAR.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Cordelia.....Miss Lillie
Tuesday—EDWIN FORREST AS DAMON.
Wednesday—EDWIN FORREST as METAMORA.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

Mrs. John Drew's Arch Street Theatre. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
"SURF." A HIT—SECOND WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
"SURF."
In which Mrs. JOHN DREW and all the Company appear.
ACT I.—The Incoming Tide. ACT II.—Undertow. ACT III.—Deep Water. ACT IV.—Ashore. Grand Hop.
Friday—Benefit of Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Saturday—First SURF MATINEE.
Admission, 50 cents. No reserved seats.

New Chesnut Street Theatre.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 11,
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GIFTED AMERICAN ARTISTE,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will appear for the first time in a
NEW PLAY,
written expressly for her, entitled
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Marie Antoinette.....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

Fox's American Variety Theatre.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

Philadelphia Circus
Corner TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets,
NOW OPEN FOR THE WINT

Evening Telegraph

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on the Finances.

In The Evening Telegraph of Saturday we published in full the long letter from Mr. Stevens on the condition of the national finances, and the true policy which should mark our conduct of them in the future. Mr. Stevens holds views on the subject which, to our mind, do not materially differ from those expressed by Mr. Pendleton or General Butler. Although both these gentlemen deny the identity of the policy, yet it takes too refined an intellect to detect wherein they substantially differ. The whole of Mr. Stevens' plan appears to be expressed in a single paragraph, when he says:—

"After the establishment of these banks, and their palpable injury to the country, I brought in, as I have already said, two or three bills at different sessions of Congress to borrow a sufficient quantity of money in greenbacks, and as fast as the Five-twenties fell due to redeem those bonds whose interest was payable in coin and principal in money. That day has now arrived, and had that law been enacted the outstanding Five-twenties would have been paid, not purchased, at the rate of their lowest figure, and might have been bought, I have no doubt, at a much less sum some time back. Here, then, would have been the payment of the national debt at the rate of $100 for what is now worth $143."

In other words, the writer favors the payment of the national debt in currency, not in specie, and the redemption of it by flooding the country with non-interest bearing notes, which were intended only as a circulating medium, and which would be utterly worthless as an investment. Now this may be sound policy in a political point of view, although we doubt if even in that sense it can stand examination, but as a moral expedient, if it was done by any one but a Government, in plain language we would call it *theft*. If an individual was to raise gold by giving a mortgage on his lands, and when that mortgage fell due was to compel the lender to surrender it to him, and receive in return his due-bills, which would not bear interest, and which were worth but 70 cents on the dollar, would we not call him a *swindler*? He might indeed say, like Mr. Stevens, that he saved 30 cents on every hundred, or, as the writer puts it, $43 on every $143, but what he saved would be really only what he cheated his creditors out of. This is the way in which we look at it. The United States Government, in an extremely critical condition, tried to borrow money upon securities which were contingent on our success on a doubtful struggle. The risk was great; and certain capitalists, foreign and native, accepted the chance of payment, and, like an insurer of a ship, got a larger rate of interest for the money than if they had invested in a perfectly secure undertaking. They bought $100 worth of United States bonds for $72. This was due to the risk they ran. It now turns out that their confidence was shrewd, and that their ship will come through a perilous voyage safely. Is it just for the owners of the vessel to say that they will not let the insurers make this profit, and that they will only pay the legal rate of interest on the sum advanced? Clearly not. The holders of the United States bonds ran a risk in advancing their money, and as lucky speculators they are entitled to all their fair gains. We are, therefore, opposed to this violation of the spirit of the national honor. It is taking advantage of a legal quibble to cheat our debtors; and if we play what, on moral grounds, would be called "a sharp game," we deserve to lose all the confidence and respect of both our own citizens and foreign capitalists.

Mr. Stevens waxes very wroth over what he calls a "monstrous proposition." He exclaims:—

"This is what they call honor, conscience, justice, through the custom of the country, and tell the farmers of America that they were bound to pay the money-dealers of Europe this enormous rate to save their property from destruction, and the moral men of New York denounce you and me and others as dishonorable robbers and swindlers if we do not in forty years quadruple the capital of the Rothschilds, Goldsmiths, and other large money dealers."

It may be, as Mr. Stevens says, a hard situation, but it is unavoidable without dishonor. It is hard for a merchant to have to surrender all his goods to pay the creditors of one for whom he has endorsed, yet unless he does so, he must stoop to dishonor. It is clear to us that even if we have to have more taxes and larger than if we *repudiated* a part of our debt, it is better for us to bear the burden than to consent to hold ourselves up to the eyes of Europe as a nation which does not honor its obligations. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall" is a hard motto, yet we think the people of America would rather obey it than save the taxes by dishonoring the fair fame of the country of which we are all so proud.

The Rocky Mountains Reached!—The Union Pacific Railroad has just touched the foot of that great chain which divides our continent. It has reached the base of the Rocky Mountains. For a distance of over 517 miles it has been laid, and now is in running order, with its cars and locomotives in active operation for over 500 miles west of Omaha. It is the purpose of the company to complete 30 miles more before the season renders further progress during the winter impossible. Thus the great enterprise progresses day by day. Each hour brings the wished-for consummation nearer. If the present rate of progress be continued, of which we have no doubt, the spring of 1870 will see the trains leave the Mississippi, and without a change of cars carry their passengers to the Pacific. The effect of the grand connection on commerce will be great, and the amount of carriage which the road will afford will be the only criterion as to the amount of business it will do.

We learn from the bankers of the Company in this city, Messrs. De Haven & Brother and William Painter & Co., that the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are rapidly becoming popular as securities, and that they are already taken with avidity by persons desiring to make permanent investments.

Mr. Johnson's Assault Upon the Right of the People to Bear Arms.

President Johnson has issued a very strange order, "disbanding and suppressing" the volunteer military organizations in the District of Columbia. This order is directed to General Grant, and is as follows:—

"I am reliably advised that there are within the District of Columbia a number of armed organizations, *formed without authority of law, and for purposes which have not been communicated to the Government*. Being at the present time unnecessary for the preservation of order or the protection of the civil authority, they have excited serious apprehensions as to their real design. You will, therefore, take official steps for promptly disbanding and suppressing all such *illegal* organizations."

This order is dated last Monday, the 4th instant, and applies to all armed military organizations, whether composed of negroes or white men. General Grant reports that besides the companies composed of colored men, there are four companies of white citizens whose organizations are likewise unauthorized.

The order was transmitted, it seems, by General Grant to General Emory, the officer immediately in command in Washington, and he at once called attention to the fact that, the District being no longer under martial law, he did not see by *what authority such an order could be carried into effect*. This endorsement of General Emory was referred to the President, and there, for the present, the matter rests.

It is surely somewhat of a strange spectacle, yet a hopeful one, in this country, when a subordinate military officer hesitates to execute an order of the President, on the avowed ground of its commanding him *to do an unlawful act*. Yet General Emory is undoubtedly right. The President has no more authority to "disband and suppress" a volunteer military organization in the District of Columbia, than he would have to do so in the State of Pennsylvania. Such organizations require no sanction of law. They have existed all over this country ever since the formation of the Government. They are guaranteed by the express language of the Constitution, which provides that *"the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."* The people have thus an irreversible guarantee of the Constitution that they may keep and bear arms. That their voluntary organization as companies is illegal is absurd. People have as good a right to organize military companies as they have to organize base-ball clubs, or cricket clubs, or chess clubs, or any other kind of voluntary organizations. The President has just as much right to command General Grant to "disband and suppress" the base-ball clubs of this city, as he has to command him to disband and suppress the volunteer military companies in Washington.

The language of this order smacks too much of French or Austrian absolutism to be tolerated by American citizens. It says these military organizations in the District of Columbia have been formed "for purposes *which have not been communicated to the Government*"—as though citizens could not exercise their common constitutional rights without first communicating their "purposes" to the Government! This might do for France; it will not answer for the United States.

General Emory has done well to hesitate in executing this unlawful order. No command of a superior can authorize a military officer to commit an illegal act. Officers of the army are citizens, and are amenable to the laws as are other citizens. The peaceful meeting of a volunteer military company for purposes of drill, recreation, exercise, or what not, is a lawful assemblage, and the officer who should attempt to disperse it would himself be guilty of a breach of the peace, and responsible for whatever might occur.

We trust that none of the Washington companies will pay the least attention to this order. It is a totally unlawful one. The President has no more right to issue it than has the humblest citizen in the country.

This order is only one of too many instances in which the President has attempted to exercise unlawful powers. Ever since he came to the Presidential chair he has not been satisfied to be simply and merely what the Constitution makes him—the Executive—but has been constantly exercising powers outside of his office. His own will—not the laws of the land—has been his rule of action. This latest manifestation of his habitual purpose refers, it is true, only to a few obscure military companies in the District of Columbia, but it is as flagrant a breach of the Constitution as would be an order to General Meade to disband and suppress the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. And it is one of the alarming features of the times, that these illegal and usurping acts of the President make apparently so little impression on the public mind. None of our earlier Presidents would have dared to venture on them.

1892 YARDS OF THE FINEST FRENCH ALL-WOOL POPLINS, REDUCED FROM $1·25 TO 87½ CENTS PER YARD.

BROWN FRENCH POPLINS, 87½ CENTS.
BISMARKS AND MODES, 87½ CENTS.
WINES AND BLUES, 87½ CENTS.
AMBERS AND GREENS, 87½ CENTS.
ROYAL PURPLE AND STEELS, 87½ CENTS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
11 4 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Sixth Page.]

☞ AFTER PERFUMING EVERY OTHER theatre, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is now perfuming the late theatre of war. Southern orders roll in continuously. There is a perfect union of sentiment between the two sections as regards this peerless extract.—*Springfield Union.* 1t

☞ REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D.,

Will deliver his Great Lecture on

"The Relations of Great Britain and America, in Connection with the Late War,"

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11.

Tickets for sale at Ashmead's Book Store, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the Hall this evening.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1 00.
Doors open at 7. Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. 1t

☞ OAK HOLLOW LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No 322 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, November 19, at 12 M. SAMUEL L. TAYLOR, 11* Secretary.

☞ THE WOMEN'S FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION will hold their regular meeting at their rooms, No. 711 SANSOM street (to-morrow), TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M. 1t

☞ THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complains of a Pulmonary Nature.

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Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 12 mwf

THE GREAT SAFE TESTS.

Lillie's Chilled-Iron Safes Master of the Situation.

Impenetrable to the Elements of Fire or the Burglar's Implements.

Neither five hours of the most intense heat in a fiery furnace, nor six hours of the most scientific drilling yet known in this country, nor the thorough use of the best steel wedges and the sledge for a long time could avail against it. The two Safes which stood the above tests are now on exhibition in my store No. 630 Arch street. Also, the Evans & Watson Safe, with the Boston Steam Patent, burned in the same furnace, with its back broken and burst, its sides caved in and twisted, much of the wood badly scorched inside; indeed, to every appearance, on its last legs, only requiring a little longer time to have finished it entirely; and I simply ask any and all candid and intelligent men, having any interest in a Fire-Proof or a Burglar-Proof Safe, to call and examine those three Safes for themselves, and form their own opinion as to their respective merits.

A full report will be made, as early as practicable, of the above Safe Tests, and signed by both citizens and operators. M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 630 ARCH Street.

P. S.—I notice in a Sunday newspaper Evans & Watson's charges and statements, and their self-constituted committee's report, all of which will be properly answered in due time, and in their order. But I say now, here and everywhere, that every base and slanderous allegation made therein against Mr. Lillie or myself is absolutely untrue, and that neither Mr. Lillie nor myself require any such subterfuges to sustain the merits of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safes.
M. C. SADLER, Agent.
11 11 3t

GREAT SALE!

BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
And Every Description of
DRY GOODS.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of Ladies to their IMMENSE STOCK OF

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods,

Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will INSURE RAPID SALES.

STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M. 11 11 6t4p

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the Key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 simwfrp N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by
J. L. CAPEN,
8 28wsmbp at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT TRIAL OF SAFES.

TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH! TRIUMPH!

TWO VICTORIES

FOR THE STEAM FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE,

WITH

Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement.

The Only Really Fire-Proof Safe.

Messrs. Lillie and Sadler Refuse to Submit the Trial to the Control of a Disinterested Committee.

THEY ADMIT TAMPERING WITH EVANS & WATSON'S STEAM SAFE.

THEIR PROCEEDINGS DENOUNCED AS UNFAIR, AND THEIR TRIAL OF NO ACCOUNT.

EVANS & WATSON MAKE A SEPARATE TRIAL, FAIR AND OPEN TO ALL.

LILLIE'S SAFE CRACKED OPEN IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.

CONTENTS OF THE LILLIE SAFE TOTALLY DESTROYED IN LESS THAN FOUR HOURS.

CONTENTS OF THE STEAM SAFE PERFECTLY PRESERVED.

Read the following Report of the Committee appointed to superintend the burning of the Safes:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned having consented to act on the Committee to be appointed to witness and report upon the Fire Proof Test of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe and the Evans & Watson Safe, with Sanborn's Patent Steam Improvement as per the challenge of M. C. Sadler, agent of Lillie's Safes in Philadelphia, met on the vacant lot at Twenty-first and Arch streets, on the morning of the 22d ultimo—the day designated in said challenge for said test—at 5 o'clock A. M., and there found Messrs. Evans & Watson, with two of their Safes of the size and make in said challenge mentioned, and with several piles of wood, ready and fully prepared for the test; and after waiting until nearly 9 o'clock, and the challenging party failing to appear or to send a Safe to be tested, the Committee retired.

The said committee again repaired to the ground (Twenty-first and Arch streets) on the morning of the 6th inst., and there found said Sadler and Mr. Lillie, with one of Lillie's Safes, 25 inches in width, with 8-inch wall—said to have been made for the express purpose of said test—and one of Evans & Watson's 31½ inches in width, with 6-inch walls—sold by said Evans & Watson to a stranger about two weeks ago—building a furnace in which to burn said Safes; and they also found there the said Evans & Watson, with one of their new Safes, such as they make for sale to any person wishing to purchase, and one of Lillie's bought at Mr. Sadler's store on the 4th inst., by a party who retained possession of it from the time of purchase to the time of delivering the same on the ground—said Safes being as nearly equal in size and thickness of walls as the respective makers usually make them, ready for any test, or manner of test, which a committee, mutually chosen, might agree upon.

The committee making this report appointed by the said Evans & Watson, severally waited upon the said Sadler, and informed him that they were ready to confer with any committee then appointed by him, or which he might appoint, to conduct the test in accordance with the terms of his challenge. His reply to each of said committee was that he had no committee, and that he would not submit to the dictation of any committee as to how he would burn his safes, or place them in position for burning. Mr. Lillie was then appealed to by one of this committee to submit the test to the judgment of a committee, to be jointly appointed, when he answered that "we," meaning himself and the agent Mr. Sadler, "will try this thing in our own way." And when interrogated as to whether he thought the public would be satisfied with such a test as he was preparing for, replied that he did not care for the public.

Failing to effect any arrangement for a test which the judgment of any committee might agree upon, the undersigned reported to the said Evans & Watson that the said Sadler and Lillie, notwithstanding said challenge for a fair test of the fire-proof qualities of their respective Safes, declined to submit to any such test. It was claimed that the Lillie Safe bought by Mr. Sadler to the *grounds for burning* had been made for that express purpose, and that the Evans & Watson safe had been foully dealt with. Mr. Lillie and Mr. Sadler admitted that they bored holes in the bottom, and the proposition was made by one of Mr. Sadler's friends to form a joint committee to go to the respective stores of said Sadler and Evans & Watson, and select a Safe from each, to be burned under direction of said committee.

Evans & Watson agreed to said proposition, but Mr. Sadler positively declined it. With this the duties of their appointment ended. But, as Messrs. Evans & Watson had anticipated a non-willingness on the part of Mr. Sadler to submit to the terms which he himself proposed for a fair test, and so that the public, which had gathered to witness the trial, should not be disappointed, they determined to test, in an open manner, the fire-proof qualities of the Safes, of equal sizes, brought on the grounds as above mentioned, and requested the undersigned to act as a committee to superintend the burning thereof, and to report the condition of each Safe after burning. As such committee, the undersigned report:—

That said Safes were placed at an equal height from the ground, and about two feet apart, and pine and oak wood placed equally around them, and a fire lighted to both at the same time—9 30 A. M., and was kept up at an equal heat, as nearly as the same could be, until 2 30 P. M. That at 10·15 A. M. Lillie's Safe cracked, and at 1·45 P. M. flame was seen to issue from several cracks in the Safe. Water was turned on at 2·20 P. M., and by 3 P. M. the Safes were cooled off, when Lillie's Safe was opened and everything in it found to be totally destroyed.

Evans & Watson's Safe was also opened, and its contents found to be in as good a state of preservation as when put in before the fire—nothing scorched or the sign of fire about them. Note paper, which had been loosely placed in the pigeon holes, came out as perfect as it went in. The water tubes, which constituted the Sanborn Improvement in Evans & Watson's Safe, were found to contain about two-thirds of the water originally placed in them, showing that the Safe would have stood twice as much more fire as it had been subjected to.

The committee had nothing to do with the burning in the furnace erected by M. C. Sadler and Lillie, except as spectators. They noticed that on account of the inequality in the size of the two Safes placed therein by Sadler and Lillie (being the first two above mentioned), one 35 inches, and the other 31½, and the furnace being of the same width, about 37 inches, Evans & Watson's Safe was subjected to much more fire than was that of Lillie's. Besides this, a roaring fire was made around Evans & Watson's Safe, and kept up for three-quarters of an hour before the fire at that end of the furnace in which Lillie's Safe was placed was fairly started.

(Signed) H. N. FITZGERALD, N. 218 N. Third street,
JOHN G. KERSHAW, No. 113 S. Fourth street,
JOSEPH WOOD, No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

GREAT VICTORY!
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE
WITH
HOLES BORED IN IT
BY
LILLIE AND SADLER,
PERFECTLY PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS
IN
LILLIE'S FURNACE.
LILLIE AND SADLER
UNABLE TO DESTROY
THE STEAM FIRE PROOF SAFE,
(The Lillie Safe 8 Inches Thick,
The Steam Safe 6 Inches Thick)
EVEN TAMPERED WITH IT!

It Preserves its Contents in Perfect Condition, while the Lillie Safe, Made Expressly for the Trial—"The Best He Could Make"—has its Contents Damaged and Scorched! Papers saturated in Alum Water Folded and Packed in the Lillie Safe Previous to the Trial!

Read the following report of a Committee appointed by Evans & Watson to superintend the opening of the Safes on the morning of November 7:—

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The undersigned witnessed the opening of the Safes burned in the furnace above-mentioned, Evans & Watson's being first opened, and the contents found perfectly preserved from the fiery ordeal; and the water tubes were found to be about half full, showing that the Safe would have stood as much more fire as that to which it had been subjected. Lillie's was then opened and found to be packed with printed paper, some of which was wet, discolored, and smoking, some dry and singed with fire, and some dry and not singed. That which was wet, discolored, and smoking, was taken from the back of the Safe, which would be as though it was taken from the bottom, as said Safes were placed upon their backs in said furnaces

(Signed) JOHN G. KERSHAW, No. 113 S. Fourth street;
HENRY A. BARBER, No. 1108 Coates street;
JOSEPH WOOD, No. 41 S. Fourth street,
Committee.

☞ We invite the public to call and examine the Steam Fire-Proof Safe and the Lillie Safe, tested in the late trial, to compare their condition, and to examine the contents of the Steam Safe perfectly preserved. Also, to examine the condition of the wood fixtures and contents of the Steam Safe tested in Lillie's furnace, both of which were perfectly preserved.

We also invite the public to call and examine the papers which were saturated with alum water and then folded and packed in the Lillie Safe, tested by him in his furnace. We shall deem it a pleasure at any and all times to thoroughly explain the construction of the Steam Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,
11 11 3t 4p No. 28 South SEVENTH Street.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.

For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! !

Nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Worth of Elegant Imported

DRY GOODS,

That Must be Sold Immediately.

Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods

IN EVERY VARIETY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of ladies to their immense STOCK OF GOODS now selling at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

This large stock MUST be closed out, and the public can depend on bargains in new and fashionable goods. 11 4 tf

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We make the exchange to-day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 130p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862		$159·75
"	"	1864	131·00
"	"	1865	139·25
"	"	1865 and 1867, July	154·50
"	Ten-Forties		89·75
"	1881s		197·25
"	June Seven-Thirties		161·25
"	July "		156·25

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH, TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO.
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 3m

THE MECHANICAL LAUNDRY COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1867.
CAPITAL.....$100,000.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF SHARES, $10.

Orders left at the following places will meet with prompt attention, viz.:—Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Company, 47 N. Eighth street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 521 Chesnut street; Atkinson's Gents' Furnishing Store, 620 Chesnut street; Laing's Hat and Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets; Winchester's Gents' Furnishing Store, 702 Chesnut street; Grant's Gents' Furnishing Store, 1038 Chesnut street; Levi's Gent's Furnishing Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Race streets; Sachse & Son's Shirt Store, S. E. cor. Eighth and Vine streets; Butler's Gents' Furnishing Store, 145 S. Eighth street; Scott's Gents' Furnishing Store, 205 S. Tenth street; Jones' Hoop Skirt and Ladies' Furnishing Store, 822 Arch street; Hooper & Parker's Gents' Furnishing Store, N. E. cor. Arch and Ninth streets; Taggart & Farr's Sewing Machine Store, 51 N. Ninth street; Atkinson's Dry Goods Store, 1022 Ridge avenue, and at the Laundry, Ninth street, below Dickerson.

Washing done at 80 cts per dozen. All articles called for and delivered free of charge, and all clothing lost will be paid for.

No chemicals used. All work performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of experienced and careful female operatives. Gents' Socks mended and Buttons replaced without extra charge. The public are invited to inspect the Laundry.

Holders of four shares of stock will have their bills rendered monthly, with a discount of 20 per cent. Stock may be subscribed for at the Office of

HENRY C. POLLOCK, Treasurer,
No. 130 S. SIXTH Street,
10 12 mwfsmrp Philadelphia.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR A Memorandum Book with blue cover and my full address upon it (lost or mislaid), together with some letters and memorandums.
WILLIAM HART CARR,
11 9 3t* No. 409 Walnut street.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

Forty Million Dollars in Money

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution.

The Union Pacific Company therefore offer their First Mortgage Bonds to the public with the assurance that they represent one of the largest and most valuable corporate properties in the world. The first question asked by an investor is, "Are the bonds safe?" The second, "Are they profitable?" To answer, in brief—

1. The easy completion of the whole line is as certain as any future business event can be.

2. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

4. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

5. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government and for which it takes a *second lien* as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

6. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

7. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to re-invest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

8. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at ninety cents on the dollar, and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than fifteen per cent. less than United States stocks.

9. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, and resources for construction, etc., may be obtained of the Company's advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
October 28, 1867. 11 7m wf

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 26 6m PHILADELPHIA

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,
Best Made Clothing in Philadelphia,

At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IS STIMULATION NECESSARY?—This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions.* No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town, and village in the United States, and that names the most distinguished in literature, art, and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburg, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and probably in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam-driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—*A very strong point* left out in Evans & Watson's *disinterested* Committee's report as to their Safe Burning.

It is a fact well known to the Committee and others, that after the wood was removed from the Safes, that the water from the hose-pipe forced out a *quantity* of light shavings from under the Steam Patent Safe not even scorched, while there was a large quantity of fresh live coals all around and under Lillie's Safe. This is a wonderful fact. It eclipses the Patent Safe that had the rooster frozen up in it in the midst of a great conflagration. Perhaps the Boston Company's agent who managed the fire, who is a professional Safe-burner, and who travels the country for the express purpose, can explain chemically how it is that a large fire can be kept round the Boston Steam Patent Safe for five hours and not even scorch the shavings underneath it! How does this patent protect the shavings outside? It is one of the wonders of the age, and requires elucidation.

A CELEBRATED actress, whose fresh smile and silvery voice favored the description, always called herself "sweet sixteen." She stated her age at sixteen in a court as a witness. Her son was directly afterwards called up, and asked how old he was. "Six months older than mother," was the honest reply. This little anecdote is very pleasant, but what the public wish to know is that Mr. W. W. Alter sells the best coal in the city, at his great establishment in Ninth street, below Girard avenue, or at his branch office, corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE.—From facts that have come before our own personal observation, we are pleased to state that this article is an almost certain cure for consumption and all lung diseases. It is prepared from the formula of Professor Trousseau, of Paris. It is pleasant to taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sent by express. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and principal druggists. Circulars sent free.

AS THE TIME for the grand distribution of the $100,000 worth of presents among those who purchase shares in aid of the Riverside Institute draws near, the rush to the new office, No. 921 Chesnut street, increases. Those who would secure engravings without being compelled to await their turn, the demand being so great, should leave their orders at once.

INDIAN SUMMER.—It is an easy matter to make an Indian "some;" that can be done by clothing him in the styles sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-Class Clothing House, under the Continental; that will make anybody "some;" but to make an Indian summer, it requires the month of November to be clothed in the balmy atmosphere of May.

TAKE AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicines or specific for each disease are supplied in proper quantities with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease, originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave but little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hackman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3129 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

IT SHOULD be the desire of every good person to perform a great act of charity every year. The present year has nearly run its course; but there is ample time left yet for the millions of persons residing in this State to do a great act of charity towards the wounded veterans of the late war, whose claims for assistance cannot be attended to by our Government. We advise every citizen of Philadelphia to proceed at once to the office of the Gettysburg Asylum Association, No. 1126 Chesnut street, and there purchase a ticket for the grand concert to be given at Horticultural Hall on the 22d of February, 1868, upon which occasion presents worth nearly a million of dollars will be distributed to the patrons of the Asylum. The ticket costs but a dollar, and hence even little children can afford to purchase one or more, and yet not visibly reduce their Christmas savings. The object is one that appeals directly to every patriotic heart, young or old.

PHOTO-SCULPTURE.—This new art, which has been brought to the highest perfection, is now attracting the notice of all persons. By this ingenious art a perfect, accurate, life-like model of any subject is produced in the shortest possible time. It is simply necessary that a person should pose for a few seconds in the centre of a circular hall, around which are equally distributed twenty-four cameras; from these, in an instant, twenty-four views of the person, embodying every different appearance and position, are taken; and by an ingenious and scientific manipulation an exact model of the person is reproduced. So far, there have been models made of Grant, Farragut, Greeley, and others, which are perfect likenesses of those persons, setting forth distinctly every feature of the face, and every characteristic of the form. Duffield Ashmead, at his large book store, No. 724 Chesnut street, has them for sale.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms. Oppression across the Stomach and Chest, Low Spirits, Restlessness, Gloominess or Mind, Weariness, Dull Headache, Dirty, Greasy Appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the Eyes, Loss of Appetite, and Costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these Bilious Disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works, Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McALISTER & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

"THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN," wrote Solomon; and, as a general rule, the maxim holds true. But Mr. Jules Berr has for once proved the occasional exception to the rule, and in a manner so entirely novel as to merit special notice. He has invented a combined musical and advertising album, which, by its attractiveness and utility, promises to meet with great success. Mr. Berr's plan is to collect in one volume about thirty of the most popular musical *morceaux*, and to make the binding as beautiful as morocco, bright colors, gilded letters and edges, and the general devices of the art can render it. The regular retail price of the music alone will not be less than $12, while the total value of the book, including the binding, will be about $16. On the blank pages of the music sheets he proposes to insert handsomely displayed business cards of all kinds, and then dispose of the volume at a price far below the mere cost of binding. A large edition of these albums will be circulated in each of the large cities in the country, their cheapness warranting the expectation of a ready sale. Those who are so fortunate as to secure the insertion of their business cards in them, will thus have on thousands of pianos a book which every frequenter of the parlor will not fail to examine. Due notice will be given when and where these novel musical collections can be purchased. Mr. Berr's address is No. 27 Barclay street, N. Y.

Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!
Unusual Inducements!

Remember — *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE. OAK HALL. ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—CAMPBELL.—On Thursday evening, 31st of October, in the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. R. Allen, Mr. ZOPHAR L. HOWELL to Miss ANNA B. CAMPBELL, both of this city. No cards.

STRATTON—EMERY.—On November 3, 1867, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. WILLIAM STRATTON and Mrs. JANE EMERY, both of this city.

DIED.

FERRIS.—At Wilmington, Del., on the evening of the 9th instant, BENJAMIN FERRIS, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, to leave his late residence, No. 201 West street, at 3 o'clock Third-day afternoon, the 12th instant.

FISHER.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. RACHEL ANN, wife of John Fisher, and daughter of Samuel Stackhouse, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1902 Tulip street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McFARLAND.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JOSEPH McFARLAND.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Grim, No. 1314 Franklin street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MERCER.—In Paris, on the 14th of October, 1867, SINGLETON A. MERCER, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Twelfth and Walnut streets, at 11 o'clock precisely.

PACKARD.—On the 11th instant, FREDERICK A. PACKARD, aged 73 years.

His immediate friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend a service to be held at his late residence, No. 1415 Spruce street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Springfield, Mass., for interment.

SHERIDAN.—On the 8th instant, at his residence, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, OWEN SHERIDAN, Esq., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. To proceed to North Laurel Hill. Carriages will be at the Chesnut Hill Depot upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from Ninth and Green streets.

OBITUARY.

An old and valued citizen has just departed this life. OWEN SHERIDAN was known to many of our citizens as an active and honest business man for over forty-five years. He was identified with the growth and prosperity of the city in various capacities. He was one of the oldest surviving members of the First City Troop, a member of the old City Councils for thirteen years, and one of the oldest directors of the German Town Bank. At his farm at Chestnut Hill he was accustomed to extend to his associates that genial hospitality which endeared him to them all. He devoted much of his later years to agriculture, and was an active member of the Agricultural Society. We rejoice to know that he died in the full hope of the resurrection and faith in Christ, having been for the last sixteen years actively employed in the promotion of the interest of religion at Chestnut Hill, and for a considerable time a communicant in the Presbyterian Church. May the memory of his many virtues encourage many to emulate his life of probity and public enterprise. [2] O. S. T.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.—The lady visitors of the Children's Hospital, who are entitled to great praise for their devoted zeal, desire to make an earnest appeal to the liberality of the merchants of our city. The increased expenditure consequent upon the removal to a larger building has for the present exhausted the treasury, and as winter approaches, supplies of every kind are much needed. Our citizens ought to take a pride in this institution, the only one of the kind in America, and it is to be desired, now that it is in an accessible locality, that every one should see it for himself. As yet little has been given, because little has been asked. Public appeals have rarely been made, and therefore its wants have not been generally known. Sheeting, counterpanes, toweling, etc., are most needed at present, while donations either in money, provisions, or groceries will be most acceptable, and may be sent to the Hospital building, on Twenty-second street, below Walnut.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—James Dougherty and Jacob Latch, at half-past 11 o'clock last night, assaulted Theady Harkenstein, a French Canadian, at the Washington House, kept by Patrick Kelley, at Thirty-ninth and Market streets. Harkenstein was intoxicated at the time, and Dougherty and Latch set upon and knocked him down, and then beat him with porter bottles and mugs, and finished by stabbing him in the head. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he is lying in a very critical condition.

Dougherty and Latch were arrested and held by Alderman Maule in $2000 bail each, to await the result of his injuries.

Kelley was also arrested, and held in $1000 bail to answer the charges of keeping a disorderly house, and assault and battery.

FIRE.—A fire broke out this morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, in a dwelling at the corner of Manellia and Stewart streets, above Ninth, occupied by Mr. Craig. It was caused by Mr. Craig overturning a lamp. The flames spread to the houses adjoining on each side, and completely burned their roofs off. The total amount of the loss will reach $1000. Each house is insured for $500. The property is owned by Mr. Vincent. When the officer who discovered the fire wished to give the alarm, he found the nearest box was at the Moyamensing Hose House, but the members of the Company would not allow him to spring their bell, saying, as the Company was out of service, the box was also. The Mayor will investigate the case.

AN EARLY COMMENCEMENT.—A trio of precocious spirits, named Jacob Phillis, Patrick McCann, and Martin, his younger brother, have been doing mischief, and carrying on petty robberies in the vicinity of Eighteenth and Walnut streets. On Sunday morning, at an early hour, they went to a cake stand at that place, broke the lock, and having helped themselves plentifully to the sweetmeats, valued at $15, were caught by Sergeant Pennington, of the Fifth District. On last election night they did the same thing, only in a more extensive manner. They were committed for a further hearing by Alderman Patchell.

SUNDAY CARS.—At length, after much debate, and private and public discussion, the decision is made, and the Sunday cars will run. From the general expression of the people we should judge this privilege satisfactory.

Yesterday the new movement was inaugurated, the cars made their regular trips, and the very ones who had long opposed their running were glad to use them in going from one portion of the city to the other. The day, although cloudy and drizzly, seemed auspicious for the inauguration of this movement. The services at our various churches were to be of the most interesting nature, consequent upon the attendance of so many delegates at the various conventions, and the people who would have had to forego their presence at them, or walk through the rain to them, were willing to hail the first car, and sacrifice their prejudices for their present necessities.

From no quarter do we hear of any disorderly proceeding or annoyance which were predicted. To the laboring classes this running of Sunday cars is hailed with satisfaction, since from long distance or unpropitious weather they will no longer be prevented from traversing our city.

HEARING BEFORE U. S. COMMISSIONERS.—SMITH.—The case of Juliana Hoger, which was partially heard before United States Commissioner Smith on Saturday, was continued this morning as follows:—

Jacob Vogelbach sworn, said—I am a clergyman, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church, at Third and Columbia avenue; on January 4, 1864, I married Jonathan Kauffman and Juliana Maier.

Maggie Rauch, being sworn, said—I live at No. 1545 Brinton street, below Oxford; I know Juliana Kauffman; she lives at No. 714 N. Fifth street; she lives with Jonathan Kauffman, her husband; before she married him her name was Holger; before that her name was Maier; her maiden name was Klump.

George K. Cross being affirmed said—I am a clerk of Dr. Burmeister, United States Pension Agent; the defendant was paid on the 25th of June, under the name of Juliana Hoger, wife of Charles Hoger, deceased, the amount of $552·25, which was the first payment made; she swore that she had not been married since the death of Charles Hoger, and that she was a widow at the present time.

Commissioner Smith held her in $800 bail to answer at Court.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE WRITER.—We regret to announce the death this morning of Frederick A. Packard, Esq., the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union. Mr. Packard was seventy-three years of age, and a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, at which place he was engaged in the practice of the law until the year 1829. He was then appointed to the responsible position which he held at the time of his death, and removed to this city, where he continued to reside from the first. Mr. Packard's death was the result of a cancerous affection of the lip, but he had already more than survived the allotted threescore years and ten. His death will leave a vacancy not easily to be filled.

ROBBING THE CARS.—Yesterday afternoon, one George W. Smith, a black man, broke into one of the Pennsylvania Railroad freight cars, standing at Forty-first street, on the track, and helped himself plentifully to the provisions it contained, which he was placing in a bag. Officer Clark caught him in the act and arrested him, and after a hearing he was committed by Alderman Maule to prison. He said that he noticed that that the car was marked "fast freight," and believing that it contained something valuable, he broke the lock by means of a stone and spike, and entered.

DEATH OF A POLICE LIEUTENANT.—We regret to announce the death of an old Lieutenant of the Police, Frank C. Hampton. His record, while connected with this department for seven years, has been a clear and good one. During the Mexican war his personal abilities secured for him the position of clerk to the Fleet Commander. For a long time past he had been in ill health, resulting from a complication of various diseases, which finally proved fatal yesterday morning. In his various official positions he was brave and determined in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him.

PERJURY.—Mr. Martin Mars found a setter dog and advertised the same in the daily papers, which advertisement was answered by Jerome Jacobs and Joseph Robinson, who swore the dog belonged to them. Mr. Mars refused to give up the dog until the bill for advertising was paid, which Jacobs and Robinson refused to do. In the meantime a gentleman named Montague came along and proved the dog to belong to him; when the would-be owners were arrested and held by Alderman Maule in the sum of $800 bail each to answer the charge of perjury.

HAT STORE ROBBED.—Some time during Saturday night or Sunday morning thieves entered the store of D. B. Newcomer, at No. 401 N. Second street. They passed through the door leading to the second story by means of false keys. From the second story they reached the first by going down the hatchway, where they stole about $150 worth of caps, hats, and furs. The front door, through which they got out, was found open by Officer Barr, of the Seventh District.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.—The distillery of James Fagan, No. 1222 Everett street, was seized this morning by the authorities, on the charge of not making proper returns.

In the establishment were found, one copper still and worm, and worm and tub of 700 gallons capacity, 18 cisterns of molasses mash, containing 400 gallons each, in a state of fermentation; also two hogsheads in the same condition, and seventeen empty whisky barrels.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The twenty-third anniversary of the Broad Street Baptist Church Sabbath Schools takes place to-morrow evening. The occasion will no doubt draw together a large number of the friends and congregation of the church. Among the speakers announced to be present are Rev. Dr. Magoon, of Albany, and Dr. Henson, the late pastor of the church.

FREEDMEN.—A meeting of the Women's French, F. R. A., will be held at their rooms, No. 711 Sansom street, to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Harper will be present and give an account of her visit to the freedmen. It is hoped that all interested in the cause will be present.

"THE RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA."—This evening the Rev. Newman Hall, of London, will lecture in Horticultural Hall, upon "The Relations of Great Britain and America, in connection with the late war." Mr. Hall is a very eloquent speaker.

WANTED SHOES.—Mary O'Neil was arrested on Saturday night for helping herself to a pair of shoes from a store at Second and Market streets, in a felonious manner. Alderman Shoemaker committed her in default of bail.

ROBBED.—Stearns' dry goods store, No. 519 N. Second street, was entered and robbed, on Saturday night, of $150 worth of dry goods.

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX will remain at National Hall for one week longer. No one should fail to visit this moral exhibition.

PORCELAIN, LIGNUM VITÆ, APPLE Wood, Brass and Iron Wheel Table, Chair, Bracket, and Bed Casters, sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

AT BARELY THE COST OF THE IRON, WE are selling a special lot of new Army Mess Kettles and Pans, which make very strong coal-scuttles, ash-carriers, water-pails, dish-pans, etc. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

SNEAK-THIEVES AND TILL-TAPPERS ARE frustrated and detected by Patent Alarm Money-drawers. We have three patterns for sale. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from ½ to 3 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

NATIONAL HALL.—MARKET STREET, above TWELFTH.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT at 7½. Only three days more, closing positively WEDNESDAY NIGHT, November 13. Matinee WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The splendid moving mirror of the
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
Scenes 30 feet in width. The finest and largest MOVING MIRROR IN THE WORLD.
From Union Hall, New York city, illustrating BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
Admission, 35 cents. Five tickets for $1·50. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.
11 11 3t] ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Proprietor.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Great Serenade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Extensive preparations are being made to serenade President Johnson on Wednesday evening, and the most urgent appeals are addressed to citizens to turn out and do honor to the "self-sacrificing and devoted defender of constitutional liberty," as Johnson's friends facetiously style him. This demonstration is arranged by the conservative element, who wish to bring Johnson prominently forward as a candidate for re-election, and the speech he is expected to make on the occasion has been carefully studied with that object in view.

Growling at Grant.

The *Intelligencer* this morning growls at Grant for not compelling General Emory to enforce the order of the President directing the disbanding of the colored military companies of this District, and it threatens that if the District Commanders in the South do not disarm and disband all negro military organizations there the President will remove them, upon a request to that effect from the citizens of the Southern States, and if these commanders do not act promptly, the remedy will be applied at once by the President.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112@112¼.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅝@105¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106¼@106¼.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅜@107⅝.
United States 10-40s, 101⅝@101¾.
June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105⅜.

Daniel Drew's Donations.

From the Albany Evening Times, Nov. 8.

Last year was the centenary year of Methodism. It was proposed to raise a memorial offering. Mr. Drew was approached to see what he would give, if anything. Without a moment's hesitation he said he would give $250,000 to found a seminary. He wanted it located in Carmel, Putnam county, where he was born. He waived that wish when the good of the Church required it. He bought the famous "Gibbons estate" in Madison. He gave the owner $150,000 to go out and leave it all furnished, just as it was; and this gorgeous building, furnished fit for a prince, with its carpets, gilding, hangings, and scarlet furniture, makes the most gorgeous Theological Seminary in the world. The property consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres, enclosed with a cemented stone fence, iron gate, and porter's lodge. Without any alteration the mansion contains chapel, lecture-room, library, reading-room, rooms for professors and recitation rooms sufficient for 100 students. Over $100,000 have been spent in repairs. $300,000 will be given as an endowment. A fire-proof building for library and museum is to go up, and the cost of this and other things, which Mr. Drew will meet, will aggregate the sum of from over $700,000 to $1,000,000.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

FROM LATE AUCTION SALES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET,

ABOVE WILLOW, PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN ALL KINDS

OF [11 11 3

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A large lot of Flannels, very cheap.
Domet Flannels, 18¾, 20, 25, 28, 31 cents.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 28 and 33 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 28, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, and 65c.
Heavy all-wool Shaker Flannels.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices.
A large assortment of Blankets, very cheap.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Black Poplin Alpacas, very cheap.
Black Alpacas, 33, 45, 56, 62½, 75, 85 cents, and $1.
Plain all-wool Rep Poplins.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Plaid Poplins, very cheap.
Best makes American Calicoes, Delaines, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., very cheap
Misses' Hemstitched Hdkfs., etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, very cheap.
One lot of Gents' Half Hose, full regular made, at 28c., worth 37½ cents.
Gents' English super stout Half Hose, 31 cents.
Ladies' full regular made Unbleached Hose, 31 and 37½ cents per pair.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Gloves.
Gents' Neck Ties, Shirt Fronts, and Suspenders.

9 21 smw 1J1] PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Kid Gloves, real Kid, $1·25 a pair.

SILK VELVETS,

GROS GRAINS,

TAFFETAS, ETC.

W. S. STEWART & CO.,

No. 305 MARKET STREET,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their Stock of LYONS AND GERMAN VELVETS, from 24 to 48 inches.

GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS,

[11 11 3t4p

GROS DU RHINES, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES IN LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES IN RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5·50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in

PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,

REPS,

EPINGLINES,

VELOURS RUSSE,

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

Embracing all the Latest Novelties.

BLACK ASTRACHAN.
SILVER FOX.
SEAGRAVE'S TUFTED.
DIAMOND CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS, ALL COLORS.
VELVETEENS FOR SACQUES.
TRICOT CLOTHS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
CASTOR BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
ENGLISH WHITNEYS.
WHITE AND SCARLET CLOTHS.

CLOTHS FOR MEN'S WEAR.

BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
FINE OVERCOATINGS.
FRENCH CASSIMERES.
SILK-MIXED, FOR SUITS.
FRENCH CLOTHS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

COTTON GOODS.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

50 PIECES DRESS CALICOES, 10 cents.
100 PIECES FINE CALICOES, 12½ cents.
200 PIECES MERRIMAC CALICOES, 15 cents.

DELAINES.

NEW FALL STYLE DELAINES, 20 cents.
CASHMERE DELAINES, 20 cents.

MUSLINS.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS, 12½ cents.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 15 and 18 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS,

COUNTERPANES,

COMFORTABLES,

WORSTED QUILTS,

LINEN GOODS.

LARGEST STOCK, BEST ASSORTMENT, AND MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families, will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods we are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.

All goods warranted as represented.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received.

PITKIN & CO.,

9 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains.

PITKIN & CO.,

10 24 1mrp Nos. 327 and 329 N. FRONT St., Philada.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

The Case of Colonel Belger.

The President this morning transmitted to General Grant an order revoking the order of Secretary Stanton of Nov. 13, 1863, dismissing Colonel James Belger, quartermaster at Baltimore. Belger was tried by court-martial on charges of defrauding the Government and acquitted, but Stanton subsequently dismissed him by an order approved by President Lincoln.

This order of the President does not restore Belger to his former position in the army, as all the vacancies have been filled. The President does not direct his reinstatement, and that question has to be settled hereafter. The Attorney-General, to whom this case was referred, is of opinion that Belger must be renominated to the Senate, and confirmed as a new appointment, before he can be restored to his former rank. Other legal gentlemen who have examined the case are of opinion that the President's order setting aside Stanton's order of dismissal restores Belger to his rank without any further action.

Return of Secretary Stanton.

Secretary Stanton returned on Saturday evening from his trip to Ohio.

Patents.

Three hundred and forty patents will be issued from the Patent Office for the week ending Nov. 19, the largest number ever issued in the same period.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—The pilot boat Maryland reports the following vessels as having passed the Capes bound to Baltimore:—Brigs Paragon, from Alexandria, and Caroline, from West Indies, ship Ellen Stewart, from Cardiff, Wales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—Arrived, steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; polacre Rosalia, from Havana; polacre Maria, from St. Jago de Cuba; brig Potomac, from Rockport, and schooner W. G. Dearborn, from Philadelphia.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

By Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8—Noon.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 65,000 bales, of which 5000 were to speculators and 13,000 for export. The stock in port is 571,000 bales, of which 153,000 are American. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The market opens firm at the following quotations:—Orleans, 9d.; uplands, 8⅝d.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 11

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 City 6s, New	102	300 sh Dalzell Oil	⅝
7 sh Del Division	50	100 sh Read R	b30. 48
6 sh Phil & E	23¾	400 do	b60d s@29. 47⅞
200 do	b60. 24	100 do	b30. 48
124 sh Leh N stk	s5 wn 29	10 sh Penna R	50¾
121 do	s5 wn. 29	100 sh Germ P R	38⅜
29 do	29		

SECOND BOARD.

$8500 U S 6s, 1881, cp	112¾	100 sh Read R	s10. 47·94
$500 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	b30. 48
$20000 do. New	1s. 101¾	200 do	b60. 48
$2000 C & Am 6s, '83	88	300 do	1s. 5⅝. 48
4 sh Penna R	1s. 56¾	300 do	1s. 48
200 sh Phil & E	b60. 24	300 do	b30. 48
100 do	b60. 24	100 do	48
100 sh Leh N stk	s30. 29¼	50 sh Union P R	37½
45 do	1s. 29¼		

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank.

B. B. COMEGYS,
11 11 4t Cashier.

BAILEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES,

DIAMONDS! DIAMONDS!

DIAMONDS.
EMERALDS.
SAPPHIRES.
RUBIES.
OPALS.
PEARLS.
AMETHYSTS.
GARNETS.
TOPAZ.

BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 wfm PHILADELPHIA.

NO. 8 RUE ST. GEORGES, PARIS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD. 922 & 924 CHESTNUT ST. THE MURPHEY HOUSE FURNISHING STORE. E. J. WILLIAMS. B. J. WOODWARD.

AGENCY OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·25	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881.	
$189·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$181·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$179·75	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$183·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July.
$184·25	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$88·75	do.	do.	8 10 cent. 10-40s.
$141·25	do.	do.	7 3 10 Cy. June issue.
$135·25	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

11 8 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

YOUR MISSION.

If you cannot on the ocean sail
Among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on the highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors,
Anchor'd yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them,
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey,
Up the mountain steep and high,
You can stand within the valley,
While the multitudes go by.
You can chant in happy measure,
As they slowly pass along;
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold and silver
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot towards the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
O'er the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple,
Sitting at the Saviour's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict,
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where fire and smoke are thickest
There's no work for you to do,
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with careful tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not then stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do,
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you.
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or dare,
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF MADAME SWETCHNIE. By Count de Falloux. Translated by Miss Harriet W. Preston. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia Agent; G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

We give a most cordial welcome to the second of the admirable series in course of publication by Messrs. Roberts Brothers, which will include the lives of the first women of Europe. The first of the series was the "Life of Madame Récamier," of the merits of which we spoke at its first appearance. The biography of Madame Swetchnie resembles, in many respects, that of Madame Récamier. Both lived about the same time; both swayed most extended influence in France; both were the objects of the sincere friendship of the greatest men of the day; and each was pure amid the vices of the dissolute French court. But they diff-red in many respects. Each possessed power; but one relied for it on her beauty and tact, the other on her talent and principles. One was the model beauty of the age, the other had no qualifications to fit her for a belle.

The biography of Madame Swetchnie is much more satisfactory than that of Madame Récamier. In it we find all the letters of the heroine, by means of which we are enabled to pierce into the secret of her inner life. This source of interest is entirely wanting in the life of the latter. While the incidents given in Madame Récamier's life are more numerous, and the anecdotes of distinguished men scattered through it are more frequent, yet as a literary effort it is incomparably superior. It is written in a style of simple purity, and much credit is due to Miss Preston for the skill she has displayed in her translation. It will prove a most welcome addition to this class of standard works, which are so generally welcomed. It is bound uniformly with the life of Madame Récamier. We hope that the series will meet with such a reception as to warrant its continuation. It introduces us to characters well known before only by name, and in whom we all feel an interest.

AMONG THE INDIANS—EIGHT YEARS IN THE FAR WEST—1858-1866. By Henry A. Boller: T. Elwood Zell: Philadelphia.

The number of writers who have gone over this path before Mr. Boller has left him little or nothing to tell us of the Indians which we do not know already. It is an error too easily fallen into by travellers, to think that because scenes are new to them they will be new to their readers. We could recall a dozen works, all written by men who have been eight years with the Indians, and all of which are just as thorough as that of Mr. Boller; and being published before his, have made us already familiar with all the characteristics of the aborigines, so that the most transcendent merit could hardly redeem a work on the West just now. If Mr. Boller had the descriptive powers of an Irving, it would be possible to make his work a success. But while being a very pure, and on many occasions a talented writer, in his descriptions, yet with all the happiness of expression which he frequently excels in, he cannot raise his work above its predecessors. The fault lies with the subject rather than the author. It is handsomely bound, and neatly published by Mr. Zell, and to those not already familiar with its contents, will well repay perusal.

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHINESE CLASSICS. By Rev. A. W. Loomis. A. Roman & Co.: California. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The publications of Messrs. Roman & Co., while they are intended especially to supply the wants of the reading population of California, are not restricted to it. They are of general interest, and the work now before us is as well adapted to the scholar here as it is to the Chinese-American population of the Golden State. The work is a careful translation, filled with explanatory notes, and comprises a correct transcript of the principal theories of the celebrated Chinese philosopher. It is curious to note how time and nationality make little difference in the views of right as laid down by thinkers, and to see that many of the positions assumed by Bacon are found on the other side of the globe, with Confucius as their advocate. The work is very curious, and will well repay perusal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 South FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 11th inst., for the construction of the following two feet six inch sewers, viz.:—On Tasker and on Dickinson streets, from Seventh to Eighth street: on Otis street, from Coral street, one hundred and eighty-eight feet northwestward, and on Warnock street, from Poplar street to two hundred and three feet south of Girard avenue, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the Contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid: the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1866. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
W. W. SMEDLEY,
11 9 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO PREpare for advanced positions by January next have superior advantages for doing so, at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches. PENMANSHIP, CALCULATIONS, ETC. ETC.
Students instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. [10 30 wsm1m
OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Catalogues gratis.

☞ $100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM OUR Counter, FOUR LACE PARASOL COVERS.
The above reward will be given for their recovery and conviction of the thief.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
11 9 2t N. W. cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
Pennsylvania Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5W THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE.—
NO. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW, SECOND STORY, OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The State Tax of three (3) mills per dollar upon the assessed value of each share of National Bank Stock held by residents of this county, will be payable at this office (in accordance with an act of Assembly, approved April 13, 1867), on and after MONDAY, Nov. 11, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
RICHARD PELTZ,
Receiver of Taxes.
11 6 6t No. 11 STATE HOUSE ROW.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 2185 WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

☞ DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, PRESIdent of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, can be consulted by those wishing medical or surgical treatment, on and after the 30th instant, at the office No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, Pa., formerly occupied by Professor William Paine. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 12 M., 1 P. M. to 4 P. M., 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. 10 24 1m4p*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

DIVIDENDS.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand.
H. C. YOUNG,
11 5 6t Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—
PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1867.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.
11 5 6t

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, and payable on demand.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.
11 5 6t

☞ THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.
11 5 6t

☞ KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THIRTEEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [11 6 6t] WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
J. WIEGAND, JR.,
11 5 6t Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States tax.
W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.
11 5 6t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. FEYSON,
8 10] Manufacturer of Poudrette,
GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT OFFERING
OF
DRESS GOODS AT RETAIL,
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, NOV. 11.

J. M. HAFLEIGH
Will Offer at his New Store,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
A Half Million Dollars Worth of Foreign Dress Goods, to be sold at a Great Sacrifice.

Daily Shipments received from New York to close Importations and Consignments, at ONE HALF THE COST.
MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY.
ARTICLES WILL BE OFFERED AT THE CHEAP BUREAU AT 25 CENTS, EACH WORTH ONE DOLLAR.
CLOAKING CLOTHS REDUCED FROM $10 TO $3·50.
SILK PLUSH REDUCED FROM $20 TO $10. [11 9 1f
SILKS AT HALF FORMER PRICES.

GREAT FALL IN DOMESTICS.
M'CURDY, DUNKLE & CO.,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,
ABOVE ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS.
Bargains in Domestics.
Bargains in Blankets.
Bargains in Black Silks.
6-4 English Merinoes, 87½c. per yard.
Bargains in Domet Flannels.
Bargains in Canton Flannels.
Bargains in Wool Flannels.
Bargains in Lyons Velvets, all Silk, $10, $11, $12, and $15.
Having purchased largely during the late panic, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. A call is respectfully solicited. 10 12 smwtf

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
HAVE FINE STOCK OF
GOOD BLANKETS.
FINE FLANNELS.
STAPLE GOODS.
BLACK SILKS.
CLOAK VELVETS.
EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.
FINE DRESS GOODS. [10 23 wfm3m

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4ft] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash and will be sold cheap.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at
D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY,
10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
EXTENSION TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
Received Direct from Europe.
FINE TABLE CLOTHS
Of every size from 2 to 6 yards long, with Napkins to match.
A FULL LINE OF
REAL BARNSLEY DAMASKS AND LINEN SHEETINGS.
G. MILLIKEN,
Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,
9 18 wsm rp NO. 828 ARCH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in
FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS
Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.
ALSO,
BLANKETS
In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,
1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

LINEN ESTABLISHMENT.
NEW AND LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY
OF
SUPERIOR LINEN GOODS,
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRONTING, SHIRTING, PILLOW CASES, AND SHEETING LINENS.
Also, a Linen Imported expressly for LADIES WEAR, all of celebrated makes.
New and elegant designs of splendid
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, and 6 yards long, with Napkins and Doylies to match.
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS in all widths and qualities, very heavy.
NOVELTIES
IN TABLE NAPKINS AND DOYLIES of all sizes.
TOWELS, plain, bordered, and fringed.
TOWELINGS of all descriptions, in every variety and size, for household use.
BIRD'S-EYE LINEN, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 wide.
LINEN LAWNS for Surplices and Hdkfs., and for Ruffling.
FLOOR AND STAIR LINENS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, both plain and striped.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
11 6 wfm10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF
LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.
The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.
Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm2 4t A. MYERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 9 2mo]

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.
FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)
The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of
Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,
IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.
Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.
A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FANCY FURS.
The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of
FURS
Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,
No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 25 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.
JAMES REISKY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND GAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 28 smw3m One door below Sixth.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.
The best material used in all our work.
BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17]rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 23 2m8p

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.
Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities.
All fresh imported. 8 14]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety.
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents. [8 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 20]

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 2] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.
See New York Papers of 17th September.
The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.
MARVIN'S PATENT
IRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mws3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
5 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Slewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 9 30 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAD

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital.....$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus.....946,718·98
Premiums.....1,206,427·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $3,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 2 21

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 31 MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

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All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandize generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 4

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails,
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, November 23
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, November 30
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, December 7
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
First Cabin.....$100	Steerage.....$30	
To London.....105	To London.....35	
To Paris.....115	To Paris.....45	

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 6 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, November 12, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY.
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 5 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 164 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY. UGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 20

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,
pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.
GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.
MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
in Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
Y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

SOAP.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing.
The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap,
AND ALL THE FUEL!!
This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes.
We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thstu1t

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keiler, William Mann, Philadelphia Inquirer, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 8 8

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
Granting permission to Stephen A. Fagan to erect a corrugated iron awning at southeast corner of Eighth and Lombard streets.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Stephen A. Fagan to erect a corrugated iron awning over his footway, from house to curb-stone, at his premises, southeast corner of Eighth and Lombard streets: Provided, the said Stephen A. Fagan pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars to pay for the publication of this Ordinance. All ordinances, or parts of ordinances to the contrary thereof, notwithstanding.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Regulate the Stands for Market Wagons on South street, west of Second street.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after the passage of this ordinance the stands for Market Wagons on South street, west of Second street, shall be regulated in the following manner, to wit:—From the 1st of November to the 1st of May, they shall stand on the north side; and from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, on the south side. And any person who shall be guilty of violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall pay for each and every offense the sum of five dollars. All Ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Laying of Patent Concrete Pavement on Broad Street, at the Intersection of Passyunk Road; and also on the South Side of Market Street, east of Eighth Street, between the Curbstone and Railroad Track for the Distance of Fifty Feet.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby authorized to make a contract with William Wallace, agent for the said Concrete Company, to lay said pavement on Broad street, below Federal street; and also on Market street, south side, east of Eighth street, for the distance of fifty feet, between the curbstone and railroad track, without any cost to the city: Provided, that the said contractors shall first lay the pavement from curb to curb on Walnut street, between Front and Water streets.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Main Street, from Shur's Lane to Mechanic Street, in the Twenty-first Ward, and Thirty-ninth Street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to grade Main street, from Shur's lane to Mechanic street, in the Twenty-first Ward, to the established grade of the city, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Thirty-ninth, from Market to Woodland street, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, at a cost not exceeding seven hundred dollars.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Place a Certain Street in the Eighteenth Ward on the Plan of the City.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be directed to place upon the plan of the city a certain street of the width of thirty feet, extending from Cedar street to Memphis street, parallel with, and at the distance of one hundred and five feet southwardly, from the southwardly side of Norris street, in the Eighteenth Ward, to be called Hewson street.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Suspending the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company and the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company.
Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Globe Steam Fire Engine Company and the Independence Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company be and they are hereby suspended from service for the period of two months, the time of said suspension to date from September 19, 1867.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eighth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).
MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 11 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.
All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwfsu

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 25 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 9 14

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.
No. 105 JONES' Alley,
1 8

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 tf JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
2 7tf PHILADELPHIA.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL. MARX & CO.
NO. 139 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10mwf

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM H. CONRAD, Deceased.
Notice is given that MARY M. CONRAD, widow of said decedent, has filed in said Court her petition, in which she elects to retain $300 out of the real estate of said decedent, in pursuance of the act of April 14, 1851, and supplements. Said petition will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, 16th of November, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.
11 1 fm 4t THORN, for Petitioner

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Eleventh and Chesnut Streets,
Have opened a large lot of very superior
TABLE DAMASKS,
Which they offer at $1·25 and $1·50 per yard.
These goods are from forced sales by the Importers, and will be found superior in quality and style to the same class of goods usually sold in auction.
Also, a very cheap lot of LINEN SHEETINGS, reduced from $2 to $1·25, and from $2·25 to $1·50 per yard.
Also, 40 and 45-inch PILLOW LINEN, reduced from $1 to 75 cents, and from $1·15 to 87½ cents.
Also, a lot of ALL LINEN HUCKABACK, reduced from 30 cents to 22½ cents.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. CHESNUT Street. GIRARD ROW.

STEVENS HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
NOS. 21, 23, 25, AND 27 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
GEORGE K. CHASE & CO.,
11 9 6t PROPRIETORS.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [11 9 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. [11 6 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
November 14, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [11 8 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
November 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [11 9 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 506 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.h

Sale on Monday, Nov. 18, will include—
ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE—Built in the best manner, expressly for the occupancy of the present owner, and finished throughout in superior style, with extra conveniences. No. 1431 Locust street.
ARCH STREET ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—24 feet 6 inches front, with double back buildings, extra conveniences, and lot 140 feet deep. No. 1732 Arch street.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, No. 622 Pine street—Lot 18x100 feet, through to a 20-feet wide street.
MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1635 Vine street. Also, two three-story Brick Dwellings in the rear, fronting on Pearl st. [11 6 10t
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, three-story double back buildings, and every convenience, No. 705 Franklin street.
VALUABLE PROPERTY, S. W. corner of Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets; four-story brick residence, with offices, and lot 20 by 100 feet; three fronts.
SEVEN MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, with every convenience, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423 N. Sixth street, above York. [11 9 7t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.,
November 12, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include—
VINE Street, No. 1206—Handsome brick Residence.
RACE, No. 1513, 1515, and 1517—Large Lot and frame Dwellings.
FRONT Nos. 526 and 528—Four frame Dwellings.
SIXTEENTH, No. 1413 (North)—Elegant brownstone Residence.
ARCH, east of Twentieth—Large Lot, 52 feet front.
INDIAN QUEEN LANE—22½ acres, Country Seat.
SPRUCE, No. 1305—Handsome modern Residence.
TWELFTH AND CATHARINE, S. W. corner—Valuable Lot.
SANSOM, No. 810—Tavern and Dwelling.
SEVENTH, No. 1614 (North)—Modern Residence.
JUNIPER, No. 250 (North)—

REV. NEWMAN HALL.

His First Sabbath in Philadelphia—He Preaches Five Different Sermons, from Five Different Pulpits.

Yesterday was the first Sabbath passed in Philadelphia by the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., of London, and to satisfy the great anxiety of the people to hear him, five different appointments were made for him in the day. The noble and enlightened course pursued by him in England throughout the whole dark period of our civil war, has made his name a familiar household word; and as an earnest and hearty sympathizer with the cause of equality and national justice, he ranks in the hearts of the American people with Cobden, Bright, and Stuart Mill. He is now about fifty years of age, and a perfect picture of the hale Englishman. His native place is the town of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, where his father, John Vine Hall, published the Maidstone *Journal* for more than a quarter of a century. The elder Hall is well and widely known throughout the Christian world as the author of a little tract entitled "The Sinner's Friend," which has attained such great popularity that it has been translated into almost every modern language. Dr. Hall, himself, has been successful as a tract writer, his little work "Come to Jesus" being in the hands of thousands in the New World, as well as in the Old. Captain Basil Hall, who commanded the steamship Great Eastern during her first passage across the Atlantic, is a brother of the preacher.

Dr. Hall is now the pastor of Surrey Chapel, London, a celebrated church which was founded by Rowland Hill, and was for some years under the Countess of Huntingdon connection, although it is now entirely independent. The Sunday Schools connected with the church contain five thousand children, four hundred and fifty teachers, and thirteen missionaries. The proceeds of Dr. Hall's lecture at Horticultural Hall this evening, together with all the funds which he succeeds in collecting in the country, are to be devoted to the erection of a new place of worship for the poor in the south of London.

Those who listened to Dr. Hall yesterday for the first time were perhaps disappointed in not discovering in him a man of remarkable eloquence. His delivery is very clear and precise, but he seldom rises to the height of impassioned eloquence. The substance of his sermons is not remarkable for depth of thought or beauty of expression, but his style displays the same simplicity and clearness which characterise his oratory. As a preacher to the masses he possesses the great elements of success, and his popularity in England is not a matter of wonderment. We give below an abstract of three of the sermons which he delivered yesterday.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF CHRIST.

A Sermon Preached Yesterday Morning, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square.

At the First Presbyterian Church, on South Washington Square, the Rev. Newman Hall, D. D., made his first appearance in a Philadelphia pulpit. Although he was announced to preach in five different pulpits during the day, so great was the anxiety to hear him, that long before the time for the commencement of the services in the Rev. Albert Barnes' Church, that spacious edifice was filled to its utmost capacity. Among the audience we noticed a number of prominent clergymen, all anxious to listen to the great English advocate of true Christianity and true nationality.

The services were opened with singing by the choir, the hymn being the one commencing with the words:—

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly."

The preliminary exercises were then conducted by the Rev. Mr. Jones, the assistant of the Rev. Albert Barnes, after which the latter simply announced that the sermon would be preached by the Rev. Newman Hall.

Dr. Hall commenced by paying a touching tribute to the pastor of the church in whose pulpit he now found himself for the first time. The name of Albert Barnes, said the preacher; is one that is well known in my own country, and years ago, when I began the study of theology, his Commentaries on the New Testament were the first purchases which I made for my library. But he has been equally well known for his advocacy of the doctrines of freedom, when their advocacy was anything but popular; and also for his decided stand on the subject of temperance. For these reasons, although I did not dream of such an occurrence when I commenced the study of his works, I feel much gratified and honored by being permitted to preach in his pulpit, with him sitting near me. And I cannot but express my happiness at being able to rejoice with you all at the final triumph of those great principles of freedom for which he contended so long.

Dr. Hall then announced as his text the following passage, from the 11th verse of the 2d chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews:—

"For which cause he is not ashamed to call them brethren."

The whole chapter, said the preacher, treats of Christ as our brother. He bears this relation to us in a three-fold way—in body, soul, and spirit. It is said, in the second verse, that God made Him "a little lower than the angels." Man is "a little lower than the angels," and Christ became a man. He did not, in the plentitude of His power, come into the world a perfect man, as did the first Adam. We meet Him first at Bethlehem, an infant, born into the world as any other man. In helplessness and dependency, He makes the same appeal to us as is made by every helpless infant. Then we watch His growth as a man, subject to all the infirmities of man. He was subject to the pangs of hunger, and in this He was our brother.

We read at one time that He was miraculously fed; but we also read that, having fasted forty days and forty nights, He was afterwards a-hungered. He was also subject to thirst, and in this way He was our brother. At one time, His thirst was quenched by the woman whom He encountered at the well, and we remember the words upon the cross. So He was sensitive to pain, and in this, too, He was our brother. He was a true man, and His wounds upon the cross were painful wounds. There are some natures which are extremely sensitive to pain, and Christ's nature was such an one. Under the weight of His agony, He was even led to exclaim, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"

So Jesus was our brother with respect to His mere animal soul, as distinguished from the higher intelligence, or spirit. There was in Him the same dread or fear of death, and He prayed to the Father that this cup might pass from Him. He had compassion for His fellowmen, and in this He was our brother. We read how His heart was moved by their sufferings, and how He fed them by a miracle. So He also participated in their pleasures, going to their feasts, and even being subject to a sense of the evils of indulgence, as He had been subject to the pangs of hunger and thirst. His heart was also open to all appeals for pity, and He healed the widow's son. He had likewise His particular friends. There are some people who love everybody so much that they have no time to love anybody; they are so philanthropic that they are scarcely human. But Jesus was unlike them; for although He loved all mankind, there were a few whom He loved and cherished more than all others. Martha and Mary, and their brother Lazarus, were His especial friends, for whom He entertained particular regard, and at whose house He liked to dwell. His relations with them were very close and intimate, as is shown by His raising Lazarus from the grave, and by the confident words of Martha, "Lord, if Thou hadst been here, my brother had not died." And He loved little children, a true sign of manhood. When they were brought to Him, He did even more than their mothers had expected or sought, for He took them in His arms and blessed them. In all this He was our brother.

He was also our brother in sensitiveness of spirit, the prospect of His sufferings making Him exceedingly sorrowful, even unto death. He was sensitive as to the estimation in which the world held him, exclaiming, at one time, "Are ye come out, as against a thief, with swords and staves for to take me?"

So He was our brother in being subject unto temptation, as we are. Although so pure and guileless, He was not free from the temptation to sin. His hunger in the mountain was no sham hunger; He was in actual suffering for want of food. This the Devil knew when he commanded him to turn the stones into bread. In the plenitude of His power, He could have done so, and the temptation thus to relieve His distress was great; but He knew that to do it would be to violate the laws of God. And when He was commanded to come down from the cross, was there no temptation for Him to exercise His miraculous power to escape His agony? He was tempted by Peter, when he told how He must go up to Jerusalem and suffer, said to Him—"Be it far from thee, Lord." These were the very words which the Devil had been whispering to Him all through His ministry; and when He saw how the devil was thus making use of Peter to tempt Him, He exclaimed, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"

So He was our brother in an earnest yearning for human sympathy. There are times when God is not enough for the Christian, when he longs to clasp the hand of a friend; and thus it was with Jesus. At the last supper He showed how He yearned for human sympathy, when He permitted one of the disciples, whom He loved, to lean upon His bosom. And when He went into the garden to pray, He took with Him three of the disciples, desiring to have His friends near Him in this hour of distress. But when He returned to them, He found them asleep, and rebuked them by saying, "What, could you not watch with me one hour?" And He came to them a second and a third time for sympathy, finding them again asleep.

Thus in body, soul, and spirit, He was our brother; but He was not ashamed of the relationship. It sometimes happens that those who are brothers in blood are ashamed of each other. This happens under various circumstances. Two brothers may grow up together, be nourished at the same trencher; and yet one may attain a high elevation in the world, and be ashamed of his humble kinsman. So one may possess such a superiority of character that he may be ashamed of the other; and again one may show the other all manner of kindnesses, receiving nothing but ingratitude in return, until at last he is ashamed of the ties of blood.

But Jesus is not ashamed of His brethren. Because of our degradation, because we have disobeyed His commands, and rejected His love, He might justly be ashamed of us. But He is not, and for several reasons. The first is, because of His love for us. Then, too, He has been one of us, and is acquainted with our nature, and its yearnings and temptations. He knows the good that is in us; and, despite all our shortcomings, there is in us much that is good. Some of us, indeed, are so good that they are too good for this world, and wisely shut themselves up in cloisters. But Jesus has been one of us, and knows that we still love Him, although we may appear to deny our love. This is beautifully illustrated by the response made by Peter, when Jesus said to him, "Simon Peter, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?" Peter answered, "Yea, Lord; Thou knowest that I love Thee." Yes, He knows that we love Him, and therefore He is not ashamed of us. He also knows our struggles, and that we are ever girding on the armor, notwithstanding our reverses. He sees that there is much good in us, and He loves us because of it, and is not ashamed of His love.

Therefore He has owned us as His brethren. The family tie was very strong in Him; and yet on one occasion, when He was told that His mother and brethren stood without and desired to speak with Him, wishing to make the occasion one for showing His great love for all mankind, He said, "Who is My mother, and who are My brethren?" Stretching forth His hand towards His disciples, He continued, "Behold My mother and My brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of My Father which is in heaven, the same is My brother, and sister, and mother." There is frequent testimony similar to this, and in the 17th verse of this chapter (Hebrews ii) it is expressly stated that "in all things it behoved Him to be made like unto His brethren." And what are His words at the judgment seat? "Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Yes, before the assembled universe He will not be ashamed to own us as His brethren—the helpless child, the oppressed slave, the humble freedman, the abandoned outcast; all will hear these glad words, "Holy Father, those that Thou gavest Me I have kept, and none of them is lost."

Our duty, then, is plain. If Christ is our brother, we are all brethren of each other, and should so bear ourselves. It is natural that the world and the Church should exhibit a coolness and distrust towards each other; but it does not become the brethren of Christ to wrangle among themselves. It is likewise our duty to love Him as our elder brother. Although He is the Captain of our salvation, He is one of us, and exercises faith with us. The speaker closed his discourse with an eloquent appeal to those among the audience who had not accepted this brotherhood of our Saviour.

"GO FORWARD."

A Sermon Preached Last Evening Before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the New Horticultural Hall.

During the afternoon Dr. Hall preached two eloquent discourses, one of them being in the First Dutch Reformed Church, at Seventh and Spring Garden streets, according to announcement; and the other before a colored audience at James Grant's Mission Sunday School, on St. Mary street, his subject being "The Thief upon the Cross."

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the indefatigable preacher again made his appearance, by invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Horticultural Hall, where a very large audience awaited him. The galleries and a portion of the main floor were set aside for the use of the Rev. Dr. Beadle's audience, at present worshipping in the hall, the remainder of the floor being devoted to young men, while the members of the Association occupied seats upon the ample stage.

At the commencement of the services the choir sang as a voluntary, "Praise ye the Lord," after which the Rev. Dr. Beadle read the 97th Psalm. The choir then sang the hymn commencing with the stanza:—

"Come, Holy Spirit, heavenly dove,
With all Thy quickening powers;
Kindle a flame of sacred love
In these cold hearts of ours."

The Rev. W. B. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, Ohio, then offered a fervent prayer, and the choir sang the hymn commencing:—

"There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Immanuel's veins."

George H. Stuart, Esq., then introduced the preacher of the evening in a short address. After noticing Dr. Hall's steadfast friendship for the United States during the civil conflict, Mr. Stuart said that, "while our friend comes to this country not only to see us and shake us by the hand, but to ascertain for himself that all he said about us was true, his primary object is wherever he goes to unfurl the banner of King Jesus. He will, therefore, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, preach this same Gospel in the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets. The service is designed more particularly for ladies, but others will not be turned away. He will preach also in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Rev. Dr. Knox's church, in Germantown, and again, on Tuesday evening, at Rev. Dr. Newton's church (Epiphany), Fifteenth and Chesnut streets. On Wednesday he goes to Princeton, on Thursday to Albany, returning to this city, we hope, on Friday or Saturday. We are endeavoring to have him then deliver a lecture on social reform and temperance, which may be on Saturday evening next."

Dr. Hall then came forward and offered a fervent prayer, in which he invoked the blessings of divine grace upon this nation and its rulers, and upon its people, that they might be sober, pure, and holy. He prayed that peace and good-will and brotherhood amongst all nations might be the prevailing spirit of the time; that the happiness of mankind might be promoted, and the whole world brought to recognize one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all.

The speaker then announced as his text the passage, from Exodus xiv, 15, reading as follows:—

"Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

The speaker commenced his discourse by narrating the incidents connected with the departure of the Israelites from the land of bondage. Pharaoh had hardened his heart, and refused to let the people go, and the angel of destruction smote the first-born of all the land. Then the great men of Egypt were imperilled, and they were more eager now to send away the captive race than they had been to detain them. Pharaoh sent to hurry forward the preparations for departure, and the children of Israel in haste gathered up what they possessed, and the Egyptians freighted them with their jewels to go forward with rapidity, and they hurried forward, away from the land of bondage, towards the wilderness. They had now reached a place beyond which they could not go without great difficulty; in fact, it became a question for their decision in which direction they should go. Should they turn in one direction, there were walled cities, and these escaped slaves would be quite unable to cope with the warlike inhabitants of the land, who would certainly resist such an invasion. Should they turn in another direction, that would lead them into the wilderness, and Moses well knew how utterly impossible it would be to maintain such a host as that in such a wilderness. But in this difficulty the Lord was their guide. There was a marvellous manifestation, a great pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night preceded them in their march, and indicated to them where they should encamp, and when and whither they should march. But in what direction did this cloud guide them? Here were the mountains impracticable for the people to cross, and if they had crossed those mountains it would only have brought them back to Egypt, and here was the Red sea before them, which they could not pass; and here was a narrow strip of country behind them where they might at once be blocked up in the rear. It seemed that a trap had been laid for them, and that into that trap they were going. Pharaoh had again hardened his heart; as soon as they had gone he wanted them back again. Tidings were brought to him that they had got to the edge of the wilderness, and were pressing on, and he exulted that they had been brought into the snare which he had purposely laid for them. He gets ready his six hundred royal chariots and presses on after them; he closes in upon their rear, and pushes them on towards the sea; now he will bide his time, and either destroy them at once, take them captive or starve them into submission. What were they to do? There were the mountains which they could not possibly climb; there was the sea before them, a barrier between them and safety. They murmur; they go to Moses and complain, "Because there were plagues in Egypt hast thou brought us here to die in the wilderness?" and Moses said, "Fear not, stand still and see the salvation of God." Moses, in this difficulty, sought divine direction; he asked the Lord to guide and help them, and the direction of God to Moses was this, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

This is an extraordinary precept—go forward. Certainly there were the mountains which they could not cross, and certainly there was Pharaoh in the rear; but—"Go forward!" How could they do that? Before Moses had smote the waters, before a pathway had been made through the sea, while these waters still were rolling in front of them, the children of Israel were commanded to go forward. How could they go forward? Could they wade those waters? They were too deep. Could they swim that sea? It was too wide. Could they sail over it? They had no ships. And yet they were commanded to go forward. And as they prepared to obey, in spite of an apparent impossibility, God, who issued that commandment, interposed to help those who were willing to render Him obedience; the waters stood up in heaps on the right hand and on the left, and disclosed the highway made right through the sea, the waters being a wall on the right hand and on the left. What an impressive spectacle that must have been—the mysterious glory of the pillar of fire upon those waves riding beneath the hurricane which was lashing them to fury and lifting their angry crests upon the parapet of the watery wall as if impatient of control, and eager to have that restraint removed that they might rush back again to their accustomed place! It would have been no wonder if, under such circumstances, the Israelites might have hesitated to go forward. Was it not against all experience? Had any one before ever gone through such a path? Could any philosopher or historian ever say that such a thing could be done? Was it not against all science? Was it not known that water always seeks its own level? Was it not going into the very face of sure and certain destruction? At any moment might not these waters reunite? Was it not madness to try so treacherous a channel? But the command "go forward" still echoed in their ears. God had spoken, it was theirs to obey; God had promised, it was theirs to rely. The way was untried, but God had opened it; the pathway was most perilous, but the commandment was most clear, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

After noticing the miraculous character of this narrative, and the various ways in which skeptics had endeavored to interpret it and explain away its miraculous character, the speaker continued:—

And now let us view this matter by way of illustration. I shall first illustrate what should be done by young men in cases of skepticism. There are many of you who are prone to be skeptical. Some people have no skepticism, nor perhaps brains enough to doubt about anything, but take everything for granted; but people who have brains, whenever anything important is presented to them, look at all things around about, and they see the other side of the question. If there is anything that is calculated greatly to excite their hopes they see the possibility of failure, and are disposed to fear as well as to hope. Is it any wonder, therefore, when so important a matter as the salvation of a soul is at stake, that people should inquire and look all around them, that they should have moments of skeptical doubts and difficulty? Some of those who have become strongest in the faith at last were troubled by skeptical doubts; by the grace of God they have gone forward in spite of these skeptical doubts. Oh, how many I have met whose eager questions indicated the anxious spirit within them, which was longing and panting to be set right! I would say to all such, 'Go forward;" the path of duty is plain, and there is always enough of that path to be seen for you to "go forward."

There are matters of feeling and, at any rate, matters of conduct in which you can go forward, leaving for a time these difficulties unsolved. You know that certain indulgences which you are practising are wrong; give them up, have done with them. Whatever may be right or wrong in these difficult questions that are troubling you, you know that sensual indulgence is wrong. You know it is wrong to indulge in pride and lust, and vanity and selfishness, and unkindness and uncharitableness; you know those things are wrong—you are not skeptical about that. Then go forward in them, and have done with them. You know of a certain companion who is doing you harm. Get rid of that companion. There is no difficulty about what is right. You are doing what is wrong; begin the other way; take the other course, and begin to do what is right. The difficulties of which you complain will retreat as you advance. Is it necessary for me to see a mile in advance of me in order to walk a mile? Am I to cease going forward because I cannot see the path clear for the whole of the mile? Is it not enough for me to see a half mile, and, when I get to the end of that, to see the other half mile? Shall I not get to the end of the mile as soon as the man who sees it all at once. If I see nothing of that mile but a single step, shall I not take that step? and if I do not hesitate a second in taking step by step, shall I not get to the end of my mile just as quickly as the man who sees ahead for a mile, from one end of it to the other? And, therefore, I say to you who are troubled with skeptical doubts, take the step of duty, the step of practical obedience to God's known and clear commandments, and see if these theoretical difficulties will not fade away as you go forward.

So much with regard to skepticism. And now in regard to the way of salvation. Let me ask, are you in the slavery of sin? Are you in the Egypt of condemnation? Are you alarmed when you think to what you are exposed from your cruel tyrant, the Devil? Are you sometimes disgusted at your slavery? Happily you have got rid of slavery in the United States (that is, negro slavery), but is there not a worse kind of slavery? Are there none of you that are slaves? Do you not feel that you are bound by the chain of sin, and compelled to do the Devil's drudgery? You hate the work you have to do for him, you despise yourselves, but you submit to his degrading commands. Do you not sometimes pant for the pure air of liberty, though you might lose some of your sinful luxury? Your aim is to get away, and in your fear and disgrace, you turn to escape. And as you turn away from your sin, Pharaoh pursues you. You are in danger of being captured; mountains of difficulty are around you; there is no security in your own actions; what shall you do? Go forward; the attributes of the Deity are in front of you. How can you go forward? "Behold, I am the way, the truth, and the life," is the answer. The most obstructed path is the only path to heaven; the God from whom we would have hidden is the only God in whom we are to hide.

The speaker then earnestly urged his hearers to escape from sin and its consequences through the only way of deliverance—through Christ, who was God manifested to us. He implored them to "go forward," and the attributes of God would open on the right hand and on the left, and enclose them—not to overwhelm, but to defend.

In conclusion, the necessity of cultivating a spirit of obedience was referred to. On the part of many young men, the disposition was to do right, and they would "go forward" were it not that the selfishness of their natures overcame their bettter judgments. The probable injury of business interests, and the loss of reputation in the eyes of the world, prevented many young men from following out that line of conduct which they knew to be the proper course to be pursued.

THE HEAVENLY SHOWER.

A Sermon Preached Last Evening at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Broad Street, below Spruce.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, a prayer meeting was commenced at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), on Broad street, between Spruce and Pine, a large congregation being even then in attendance. This was continued for about half an hour, when the services at Horticultural Hall having terminated, a considerable number of persons who had listened to Dr. Hall at that place proceeded to Dr. Wylie's church—every seat in the latter being filled. Shortly afterwards the regular services were commenced, Dr. Wylie announcing the One Hundredth Psalm, beginning with the words:—

"All people that on the earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice."

The Rev. Newman Hall then offered up a brief prayer, and immediately read as his text the following passage, from the sixth verse of the 72d Psalm:—

"He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth."

The speaker then proceeded substantially as follows:—

I have gone into a field over which the mower has passed, and have found it dry, and parched, and covered with rents. The voice of the birds is no longer heard in it; and barren and desolate, it seems to cry out to nature for relief. Then the clouds come, and by-and-by that field is again green; the birds return to it, and again make it vocal with their song, seeming to echo the words of the text. In this country we seldom witness such an effect of desolation as I have described, produced by the want of rain. But there are many countries where this is the case; and in them, how refreshing, after a long drought, is the sound of the descending showers! How pleasant to the husbandman are the words, "Rise up and drink!"

Yet there are in the world wildernesses more barren, spiritually, than are these physical wastes. Such are the fields, at home and abroad, in which our missionaries labor, encouraged and inspired by the promise that God's Holy Spirit shall descend like the showers which water the earth. It may be that there are, even here, some who long for the falling of these heavenly showers; who have been made like the mown grass, by reverses in business, by the loss of friends, or by their unexpected treachery. Or it may be that they are thus spiritually waste and barren. Prayer has become a task to them, religion a mere duty. They are like the mown grass, and sigh, even as they sing the praises of the Lord. To them, also, comes the promise that His mercies shall descend like the showers which water the earth.

Three ideas are suggested by the text. The first is the idea of plenty, of abundance. When the ground is parched, we may take a watering-pot and sprinkle a small garden, but we do not think of thus watering a whole field. Yet when the rain comes it comes in abundance, and waters all alike. So it is with human sympathy. Our friends may comfort us in affliction for a few days, but if our sorrow is long continued they cannot devote all their time to our consolation. Yet when these earthly consolations have failed, heavenly consolations have most abounded. God, our Father, is plenteous in mercy. He "so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." But there are some who take delight in limiting His mercy, as though it were thus made more precious and valuable to them. We see a man fill a bottle at the shore of the Atlantic, and carry it beyond the Alleghenies, and there emptying it, return to the seashore for another load. We ask him what he means, and he tells us that he is going to empty the ocean. As well might we attempt to empty the mercy of God, for it is a fathomless and a plenteous sea. He waiteth to be gracious, promising abundant showers; His mercies descend upon us, as the rain descends upon the earth.

The second idea conveyed by the text is that of gentleness. God's mercy is like the dew which descends upon the earth. Among the mountains of Switzerland a great sound is heard. The people ask what it can be. It cannot be the thunder, for it is too loud; it cannot be the avalanche, for it is too long continued. Behold, it is the torrent, fed by the mountain snows; and it uproots trees in its course, bears down with it whole tons of earth, and carries desolation before it. The husbandman is in consternation; he wanted not the torrent, but the rain. God has promised to judge the poor of the people, to save the children of the needy, to break in pieces the oppressor. How full of gentleness is this whole Psalm! "A bruised reed shall He not break, and the smoking flax shall He not quench." How gentle is His nature and His mercy! The timid child, the tender woman, may come to Him. And our Lord exemplified in His life what was predicted of Him in this Psalm. He is unchangeable—the same yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow. But there are some who do not see a to want what God has promised. They want not the rain but the torrent. Says one, I want to be converted, but I am waiting for an unusual opportunity, for some great outpouring of God's mercy, for some grand revival. He wants to be converted by the torrent, which God never promised. He did not promise the hail-storm, the tornado, the water-spout, the torrent. So he waits, while the still small voice is heard, while these gentle influences are descending upon him like the rain on the mown grass—waits, dreaming of what God has not promised.

The third idea conveyed by the text is that of impartiality. We have our favorite beds of flowers in our garden; we may water some, while we neglect others which need the rain as much, or even more. But when the rain comes down, it waters all alike. I will not say that God equalizes His gifts; but no one can claim that he has been utterly destitute of good thoughts and impulses through his whole life; that he has never felt the tender appeals of Jesus from the cross. And these were the droppings of the heavenly shower sent by God.

It is the same with churches as with individuals. No one church can claim to monopolize the mercies of God, on the ground that it is the true church, that the fruits of His Spirit can be found in it alone; for they are found wherever the Gospel of Christ is preached. Suppose we are about to lay out a garden, and find the ground to be uneven, here a hill, and there a hill, and a ravine between. One will say that the Creator made a mistake in not making the surface uniform. Another will ask, "How shall we lay it out?" Then one will maintain that the beds should all be square, as that is the only orthodox shape. Nay, says another, they should all be oblong; and still another demands that they should be round. But here some will suggest that it will be best to leave the ground, and that out the beds to suit the bad, if the beds are not all of the same shape, the garden will not look so fashioned. So let each one have his own bed, build a thick fence about their beds—so thick that no one can see through it. Then they will calmly fold their arms and exclaim, "The garden of the Lord are we!" But they don't see the whole beauty of the garden. The bees, however, see it all, and do not stop for the fence. They want the honey, and they hop over the fence to gather it. The rain descends upon the whole garden alike; and so the sun shines over it all, only it always leaves a shadow behind the thick fence. Let each, then, have his own particular bed, but let him not become so absorbed in it that he can see no other beds—let him take a look around the whole garden, let him say a kind word to the gardener in each bed, and now and then let him take a spade and turn a sod for a neighbor—he will be able to work all the more and all the better when he returns to his own.

It was said that God rained manna upon Israel. So He now rains bread upon us. He sends it to us through the blessed showers which fall upon the earth. No forest trees would be robed anew, no song of the blackbird and the thrush would be heard, without these showers. So there would be no life of faith, no death of hope, if He did not cause His mercies to descend upon us.

What, then, is our duty? We must pray for the rain. We may pray for the physical rain, and it may not come; but there can be no hesitation when we pray that He will send down His heavenly shower, His Holy Spirit. And how beautiful is the saying, "I will pour My Spirit upon thy seed, and My blessing upon thy offspring." It is, indeed, joyous to see the children of the pious coming to the Lord. Why will you not say that you will have your father's and your mother's God for your God? How much longer will you run the fearful risk of dying without sharing His mercy?

We must improve the shower. The rain will not do everything for the harvest. The farmer works and does not leave everything to nature. So, too, must we work—must work out our own salvation with fear and trembling. We must begin this work now, giving diligence to make our calling and election sure. If God has not commenced already, we must begin before Him. We must sow in righteousness and reap in mercy, praying for the shower—and God will send it. We must begin the work ourselves, expecting Him to aid us. Though we cannot at first experience the slightest degree of faith, it will soon be manifest.

And we must not resist the shower. Sometimes we do not wish the shower. One man has his hay out, and others are going on a picnic; and, although they all acknowledge that the earth needs the rain, they do not wish it to descend because it will inconvenience them. But he is monstrously wicked who is vexed and grieved when the heavenly shower comes. As it approaches, it casts a shadow over one's mind, and he becomes thoughtful and gloomy and uncomfortable. Then he plunges into pleasure or business, into anything, to get rid of these serious thoughts, the first droppings of the shower. There are many who remember, with sorrow, the time when they were not callous and indifferent, as at present. But they resisted the shower, and if they continue to resist it, they will be obliged to receive the tempest of His wrath. And, again, one says, "I am like the mown grass; I want the shower, but it does not come." What shall you do? Go to the mount of prayer, and implore God for rain; send hope to the mountain top, to look wistfully around for it. But hope returns, saying that there are are no tidings of the shower. Send him to the mountain top again, even to the seventh—yea, to the seventy and seventh time. God has promised the rain—has assured you that He would send it. At last comes the joyful tidings, "Behold there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea, like a man's hand." Oh, be of good cheer; it is the signal of the coming abundance! Go home rejoicing! Who knows but that to-night there will be a fulfilment of the text:—"He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth?"

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AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

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On Wednesday morning, November 13,

Commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising about 850 lots of New and Seasonable Goods, to which the early and particular attention of buyers is invited. Catalogues and samples early on the morning of sale. [11 11 24

FIFTH EDITION

THE OLD WORLD.

More About the Italian Muddle.

Garibaldi to be Tried.

The French Troops to be Requested to Leave Italy.

Garibaldi's Sons Are Secreted

New Tariff of Cable Rates

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8—Noon.—Petroleum, 44f. 50c for standard white.

LONDON, Nov. 8—Noon.—Consols, 94¼; United States Five-twenties, 70 15-16; Illinois Central, 82; Erie, 47.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 8—Noon.—United States Five-twenties opened at 82—now firmer at 76 1-16.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 8 — Noon.— Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from New York.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The Bank of Amsterdam has raised the rate of discount from 2½ per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The yellow book is announced as ready for publication.

It is said that Ratazzi has long been warned of the plans of the insurgents, and as to what the action of France would be on the Roman question.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The jury in Costello's case have disagreed.

FLORENCE, Nov. 8.—Garibaldi is to be regularly tried here.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—General La Marmora asks the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Rome.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—It is reported that Lavallette will soon resign as French Minister of War, and that he will be succeeded by M. Rouher.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—The friends of Garibaldi say he had only 4000 men in the fight at Monte Rotondo. The *Etendard* says that Garibaldi's sons were not captured, but are secreted.

Another typhoon had occurred at Macao, China. It is represented as having been very violent, but no particulars are given.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—All the details of the new tariff of the Atlantic Cable Company having been settled, we are enabled to announce the following modifications, which will go into effect on December 1, 1867, viz:—The tolls to Great Britain or Ireland, on messages of ten words, and not exceeding fifty letters in all, will be $25; each word after the first ten will be $2 50. The address, date, and signature, to the extent of five words, $25 in all, to be sent free of charge.

There will be no extra charge for messages in code, consisting of plain words; but messages in cipher—that is to say, messages in numerals or in letters of the alphabet, not having any known sense, or dictionary words or names of places, ships, persons, etc.—are to be charged, for the first ten words, $25; for each additional cipher, $2 50. The tolls between New York city, and points west and south thereof, will be charged in addition to the above.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The President's Proposed Opposition to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Squads of regular troops continue to arrive in this city, and many rumors are current in consequence in view of the fact that many persons believe that the President will make some effort to resist the assembling of Congress. Seven companies of the 20th Infantry, with a large detachment of other troops from Richmond, have arrived here, and were assigned to garrison duty in this district to-day.

These facts, taken into consideration in connection with the recent order of the President disbanding the colored troops in this Department, cause the circulation of many stories of an alarming character, although General Grant attaches no significance to these movements.

The Judiciary Committee.

There will be a full meeting of the Judiciary Committee at the Capitol, on Wednesday, Judge Wilson, the Chairman, states that the nature of the report to be made to the coming session of Congress will be discussed at length.

The Approaching Trial of Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It is ascertained from an official source that the Government will be ready on the 25th instant to proceed with the trial of Jefferson Davis. It seems to be the desire of gentlemen on both sides of the case, for a purely legal reason, that Chief Justice Chase shall sit with Judge Underwood on the trial. In view of this fact, it is possible that the time of trial may be postponed, in order that arrangements may be made to secure such a joint accommodation.

Ship News.

FATHER POINT, Nov. 11.—The steamship Hibernia, from Liverpool for Quebec, passed here this morning.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Cleared, steamship Chicago, from Liverpool.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Michael Morgan, No. 2202 Reese street, was arrested for assault and battery, and William H. Stiles, No. 227 North Third street, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Mr. Miller, a conductor on the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, being sworn, said—On Saturday a disturbance occurred at Second and Race streets, and Morgan was arrested; I walked away, and shortly after Morgan struck me.

Officer Stout, No. 180, sworn, said—I was attracted to Second and Race streets and saw Morgan, and started after him; he went in a store; I waited till 6 o'clock, and then he came out; I went to arrest him, when Stiles pushed him back in the store and shut the door.

Mr. Charles Potts, iron merchant, Craven and Second streets, sworn, said—I saw Morgan strike Miller in the face.

John Reuben sworn, said—I am a furniture-car driver; live at No. 117 Craven street; saw Miller and another man fighting; saw Mr. Stiles keeping the officer out of the store.

Dr. Wm. Cregg sworn, said—Live at No. 139 Race street; saw the fight, and Morgan walked across the street and struck Miller in the face. I asked why he was not arrested; after the disturbance Morgan came to me, as I was standing on the street, and said, "Why don't you arrest me?"

Charles C. Austin, teamster, resides at No. 118 Brown street, sworn, said—I saw this young man (Morgan) jump out of a wagon, and Mr. Stiles told him to back up his wagon; another young man had a wagon in the way, and Morgan went over to him and struck him; he was thrown down; when he got up he went over and struck Mr. Miller.

Morgan and Stiles were held in $800 bail each to answer.

The Fire This Morning.—John Craige, shoemaker, living at No. 939 Manilla street. Fire Marshal Blackburne, sworn, said—At about half-past 4 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered at Manilla and Stiles street, which burnt one house to the second floor, and damaged others on Stewart street. Craige was a sub-tenant of the house on Manilla street; it was supposed he was in the building when the fire was at its height, but it appears he had escaped; he has had great trouble with his wife, and on Saturday committed an assault and battery on his wife and daughter; no one has seen him from the time of the fire till this morning.

All his clothes and the work he had brought home were safe in the lower part of the house. He says he went up town on the Richmond cars, and stayed a while at the depot, and that he knew nothing of the fire.

Alderman Beitler held him in $2000 bail for a further hearing next Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Monmouth, in the State of New Jersey, will be sold at Public Sale, on the 28th inst., a TRACT OF LAND, containing about 16 acres, late the estate of Benjamin A. Shoemaker, deceased, situate at Long Branch, about a quarter of a mile from the beach, being very desirable for building lots. For particulars, address

ROBERT ALLEN, Jr., Attorney,
Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.
WOOLMAN STOKES, Long Branch.
Or, EDMUND N. GRUNDY, No. 228 MARKET Street Philadelphia. WILLIAM P. ELLIS, No. 1504 N. SEVENTH St., Philadelphia, Administrators.
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